

A GEOMETRIC WELL AT CORINTH: WELL 1981-6

(PLATES 27-32)

DURING THE SPRING OF 1981 excavations conducted in grid 94:BE to the east of the ancient theater of Corinth brought to light what initially appeared to be an unlined pit of irregular shape.¹ Further clearing revealed that the pit was in fact the disturbed upper portion of a circular well shaft with footholds on its sides (Figs. 1, 2). The disturbance to the upper part of the well had been caused by a Roman tunnel, which cut directly through the shaft from south to north, and by a stone-lined pit (Manhole 1981-2), also of Roman date, which cut into the southwest side of the well.² From the preserved top of the well (at 62.484 m. above sea level) to the level where excavation ceased in 1981 (at + 60.688 m.) the fill included Early Roman pottery and a few late Archaic architectural members.³ With the resumption of digging in the summer of 1982 the nature of the fill

¹ Corinth field notebook N.B. 735, pp. 144-158, 189-193.

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Special abbreviations used in this article are as follows:

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| <i>Agora VIII</i> | = E. T. H. Brann, <i>The Athenian Agora</i> , VIII, <i>Late Geometric and Protoattic Pottery</i> , Princeton 1962 |
| Coldstream, <i>GGP</i> | = J. N. Coldstream, <i>Greek Geometric Pottery</i> , London 1968 |
| <i>Corinth VII</i> , i | = S. S. Weinberg, <i>Corinth</i> , VII, i, <i>The Geometric and Orientalizing Pottery</i> , Cambridge, Mass. 1943 |
| <i>Corinth VII</i> , ii | = D. A. Amyx and P. Lawrence, <i>Corinth</i> , VII, ii, <i>Archaic Corinthian Pottery and the Anaploga Well</i> , Princeton 1975 |
| <i>Corinth XII</i> | = G. R. Davidson, <i>Corinth</i> , XII, <i>The Minor Objects</i> , Princeton 1952 |
| <i>Corinth XIII</i> | = C. W. Blegen, H. Palmer, and R. S. Young, <i>Corinth</i> , XIII, <i>The North Cemetery</i> , Princeton 1964 |
| <i>Corinth XV</i> , iii | = A. N. Stillwell and J. L. Benson, <i>Corinth</i> , XV, iii, <i>The Potters' Quarter: The Pottery</i> , Princeton 1984 |
| Courbin, <i>CGA</i> | = P. Courbin, <i>La céramique géométrique de l'Argolide (BEFAR 208)</i> , Paris 1966 |
| Weinberg, 1948 | = S. S. Weinberg, "A Cross-Section of Corinthian Antiquities (Excavations of 1940)," <i>Hesperia</i> 17, 1948, pp. 197-241 |
| Williams, <i>ASAtene</i> , 1981 | = C. K. Williams, II, "A Survey of Pottery from Corinth from 730-600 B.C.," <i>ASAtene</i> , n.s. 43, 1981, pp. 139-153 |
| Williams and Fisher, 1970 | = C. K. Williams, II and J. E. Fisher, "Corinth, 1970: Forum Area," <i>Hesperia</i> 40, 1971, pp. 1-51 |
| Williams and Fisher, 1975 | = C. K. Williams, II and J. E. Fisher, "Corinth, 1975: Forum Southwest," <i>Hesperia</i> 45, 1976, pp. 99-162 |

² For the preliminary report on the well after the 1981 season, see C. K. Williams, II and O. H. Zervos, "Corinth, 1981: East of the Theater," *Hesperia* 51, 1982 (pp. 115-163), p. 129.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 129, 131; the material from the upper part of the well is not included in the present study.



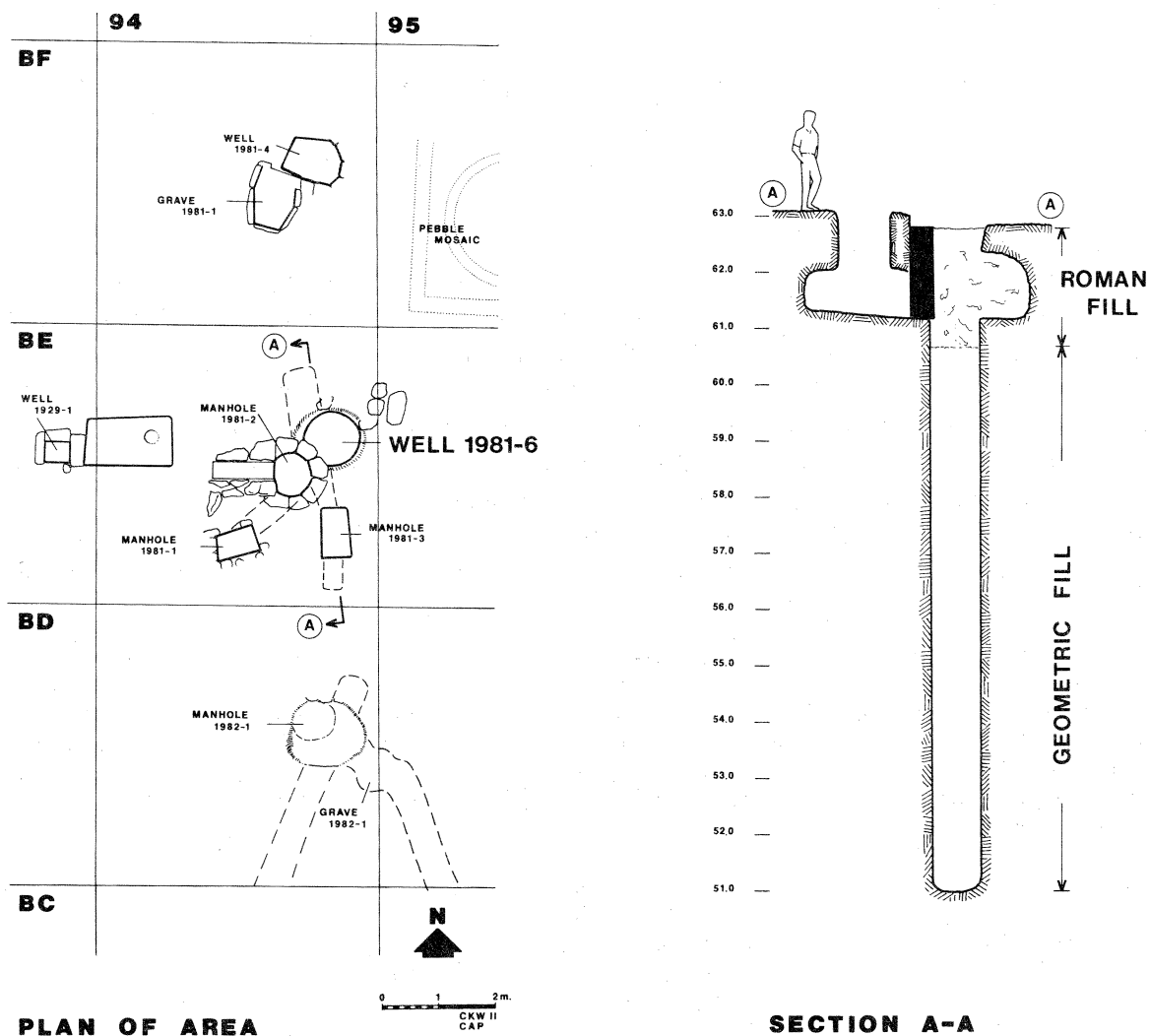


FIG. 1. Well 1981-6, plan and section

immediately changed.⁴ From 60.688 to 60.482 m. above sea level the quantity of Roman sherds diminished drastically while Geometric sherds began to appear in increasing numbers together with some very battered Neolithic sherds. From 60.482 m. above sea level to the bottom of the well (at + 50.972 m.) the fill was completely free of any material dating later than the Geometric period. The preserved depth of the well including its disturbed upper portion is 11.512 m. Originally the well may have been somewhat deeper, since grading in the area during the Roman period may have removed the uppermost part. Unfortunately, there is now no evidence from which to determine precisely the original level of

⁴ Corinth field notebook N.B. 752, pp. 33-77.

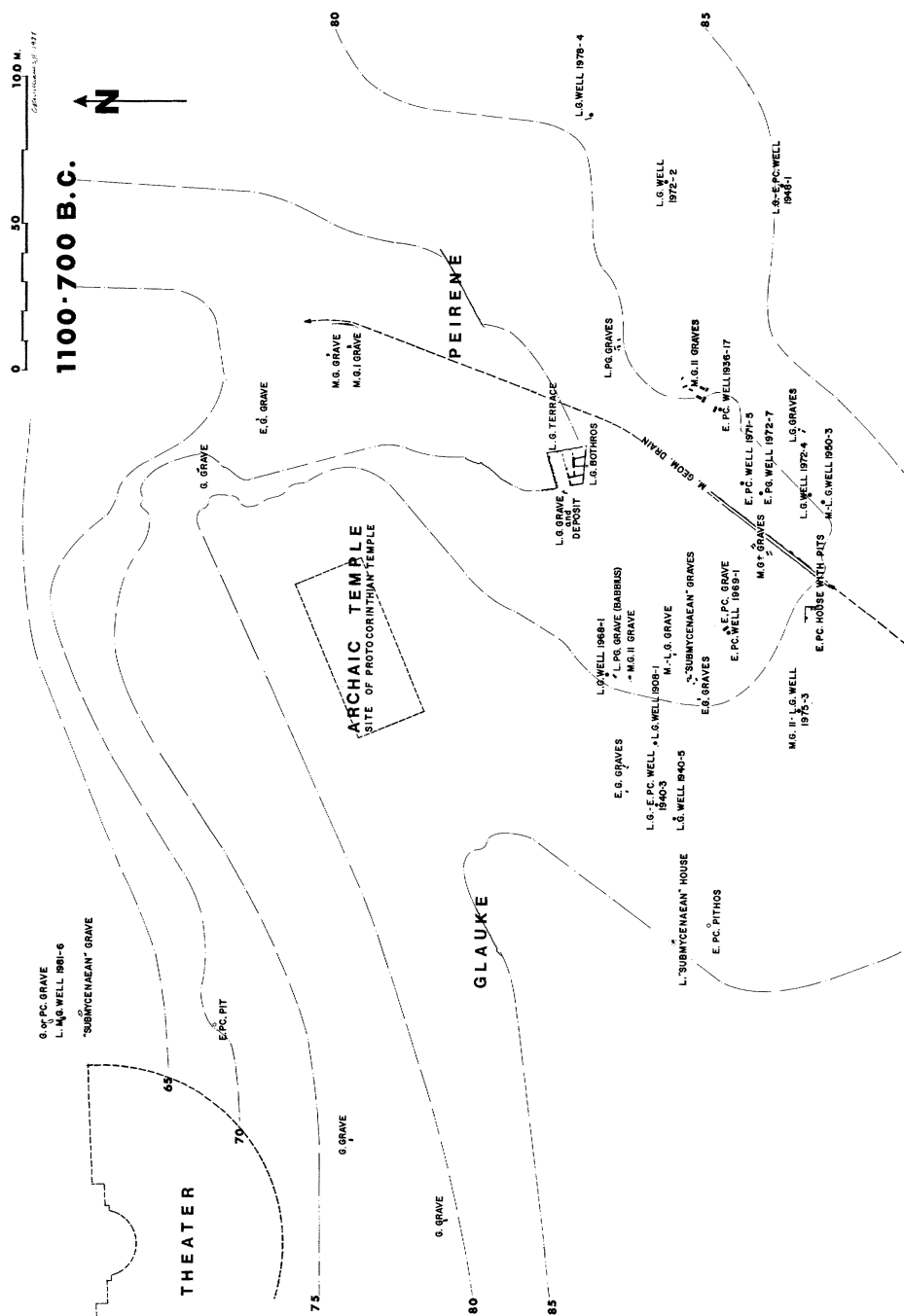


FIG. 2. Ancient Corinth in the Geometric period

the wellhead. Throughout the undisturbed lower portion of the well, the shaft is circular in plan, with a diameter of *ca.* one meter, and the sides are formed by the soft, reddish conglomerate bedrock with no lining wall.⁵ Footholds are cut into the north and south sides of the well at intervals of 0.33 m. to 0.70 m.⁶ In July of 1982 the water level in the well was at 0.81 m. above the bottom.

In the course of excavating Well 1981-6 attention was paid to possible changes in the composition of the earth fill that might indicate meaningful stratigraphy. At times when no changes of soil were encountered for a considerable depth, excavation was conducted in arbitrary stages of *ca.* 0.50 m. in depth as a further control for defining the stratigraphy. The subsequent mending of the pottery from the well showed, however, that all the fill below 60.482 m. above sea level was dumped into the well at one time, for there were numerous joins between sherds throughout the fill. The absence of a distinct use fill at the bottom indicates that the well was kept clean until the time it was abandoned and filled in with earth, stones, and domestic refuse. Although the latest material in the fill provides a *terminus ante quem* of *ca.* 750 B.C. for the period of use of the well,⁷ the length of this period is indeterminable, as is the cause for the well's abandonment.

TOPOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT

Although surely the well was originally associated with a house or cluster of houses, no traces of domestic architecture have been found near by. Apart from scattered Geometric sherds that have come to light in the recent excavations, the only other remains of Geometric or Dark Age date in the immediate vicinity of the well are two graves. The first of these, Grave 1982-1, is a disturbed Submycenaean grave cut into bedrock some five meters to the south of the well (Fig. 1). Unfortunately, the original form of this grave cannot be determined since it was largely obliterated by a Roman tunnel. Besides a few human cranial bones, the grave contained only a crude, wheelmade aryballos, which allows the grave to be dated.⁸ The second grave, Grave 1981-1, is a slab-lined cist located less than five meters to the north of the well (Fig. 1). It was partially destroyed in antiquity and when excavated contained no grave goods or bones. Because of the absence of pottery or other datable objects

⁵ Originally there may have been a lining wall around the top of the shaft, as in Well 1950-3 in the area of the South Stoa, which was filled in at about the same time as Well 1981-6; O. Broneer, "Investigations at Corinth, 1950," *Hesperia* 20, 1951 (pp. 291-300), p. 293.

⁶ The average interval is 0.47 m. Such footholds are a standard feature of Corinthian wells of all periods; they would have enabled a workman to climb into and out of a well without further assistance both when the well was being dug and on occasions when it was cleaned out.

⁷ This date is based on Coldstream's date for the inception of the Corinthian Late Geometric phase; Coldstream, *GGP*, pp. 328-330.

⁸ This aryballos (C-1982-119) is similar in shape and decoration to aryballoi from graves at Mycenae and Tiryns, which, according to Desborough, should date to the latest stage of Submycenaean; V. R. Desborough, "Late Burials from Mycenae," *BSA* 68, 1973 (pp. 87-101), p. 95, no. 7, pl. 35:b; P. Aupert, "Chronique des fouilles," *BCH* 99, 1975, p. 615, fig. 54. According to the terminology proposed by J. B. Rutter ("A Plea for the Abandonment of the Term 'Submycenaean'," *Temple University Aegean Symposium* 3, Philadelphia 1978, pp. 58-65), these aryballoi would fall into the Late Helladic IIIC5 phase.

this grave cannot be securely dated. The form of the grave⁹ and its location within an apparently inhabited area,¹⁰ however, suggest that it may date within the Geometric period.

At present our understanding of habitation in the Corinthia during the Geometric period is vague, since little has been found except scattered graves and wells, but as Roebuck has observed, the settlement pattern seems to have been much like that of the present day, with a large village near the center of the Classical city and small villages and clusters of houses round about.¹¹ The close proximity of Well 1981-6 to Temple Hill and the Lechaion Road valley, where Geometric habitation is most widely attested, suggests that the house or houses serviced by the well were part of the central settlement and not an isolated unit. Further evidence is needed, however, to clarify the nature and extent of habitation along the north side of Temple Hill. In this area the only other remains which may belong to the Geometric period are a pit cut into bedrock some 50 meters south of Well 1981-6,¹² two graves (both empty when excavated) in the area of the Odeum,¹³ and a roadway running westward from the Lechaion Road valley (Fig. 2).¹⁴

POTTERY FROM THE WELL

The fill in Well 1981-6 yielded a large quantity of pottery, most of which was very fragmentary. Besides the Geometric pottery which will be presented here in detail, the well contained over 1000 battered prehistoric sherds. Most of these are Neolithic and include examples of most of the known wares of the Early, Middle, and Late Neolithic periods at

⁹ Slab-lined cists appear as early as the Protogeometric period at Corinth (C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth, 1969: Forum Area," *Hesperia* 39, 1970 [pp. 1-39], p. 16, pl. 8), but by the 7th century B.C. they were seldom employed; only 3 of 61 7th-century graves (nos. 68, 126, and 127) in the North Cemetery were slab lined (*Corinth* XIII, p. 51).

¹⁰ Excavations in the area of the Forum have revealed that small burial plots were interspersed with dwellings during the Protogeometric and Geometric periods but that later, burials were isolated from the inhabited area. The occurrence of Middle Geometric II graves in the North Cemetery, located in the coastal plain well to the north of the main settlement, is taken by some to indicate that the tendency to isolate the dead had already begun around the middle of the 8th century B.C.; *Corinth* XIII, pp. 13-14; C. K. Williams, II, *Pre-Roman Cults in the Area of the Forum of Ancient Corinth*, diss. University of Pennsylvania, 1978, p. 7; *idem*, "The Early Urbanization of Corinth," *ASAtene*, n.s. 44, 1982 (pp. 9-20), p. 11. C. Roebuck, however, argues that the Geometric graves in the North Cemetery do not reflect an early policy of separating the dead, since other burials continued to be made within the settlement throughout the Geometric period; he believes, instead, that the Geometric graves in the North Cemetery, as well as Geometric graves in other outlying areas, belong to scattered villages or family units (C. Roebuck, "Some Aspects of Urbanization in Corinth," *Hesperia* 41, 1972 [pp. 96-127], p. 103).

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² This pit, excavated in the spring of 1985, contained sherds of the Middle Geometric II and Late Geometric phases; C. K. Williams, II and O. H. Zervos, "Corinth, 1985: East of the Theater," *Hesperia* 55, 1986 (pp. 129-175), p. 161.

¹³ O. Broneer, *Corinth*, X, *The Odeum*, Cambridge, Mass. 1932, pp. 10-11; Williams, *Pre-Roman Cults* (footnote 10 above), pp. 7-8.

¹⁴ R. L. Scranton, *Corinth*, I, iii, *Monuments in the Lower Agora and North of the Archaic Temple*, Princeton 1951, pp. 156-157; M. C. Roebuck, "Excavation at Corinth: 1954," *Hesperia* 24, 1955 (pp. 147-157), 148-150; C. Roebuck (footnote 10 above), p. 99; Williams, *Pre-Roman Cults* (footnote 10 above), p. 8.

Corinth.¹⁵ There are also a few fragments of Early Helladic red-slipped and matt-painted wares, and one Late Helladic sherd decorated with a whorl shell. As for the Geometric pottery, there are in addition to the pieces selected for the catalogue below nearly 8000 fragments weighing a total of almost 200 kilograms.¹⁶ Among these fragments there are a few that can be positively identified as Protogeometric and Early Geometric, but the evidence from the datable painted wares indicates that the vast majority belongs to the Corinthian Middle Geometric II phase as defined by Coldstream,¹⁷ with the latest material verging on the Late Geometric phase.

The presentation of the pottery which immediately follows and the catalogue which concludes this article both focus on the Middle Geometric II material, since it clearly constitutes the bulk of the deposit. In some cases, especially among the unpainted wares, it is not yet possible to determine with certainty whether a particular type of vessel belongs to the Middle Geometric II or to an earlier phase. Where such uncertainty exists an example of the type has been included in the catalogue. For the sake of clarity the pottery is presented according to fabrics in the following order: fine painted wares, fine monochrome wares, coarse wares, and cooking wares.

Before proceeding to the fine painted wares a word of explanation is in order regarding the somewhat unbalanced treatment that the various fabrics receive here. Since the typological framework which Coldstream developed for Corinthian Geometric fine painted wares¹⁸ remains for the most part consistent with the evidence of more recently discovered deposits at Corinth, I have thought it sufficient to restrict my remarks on the painted wares from Well 1981-6 to a few general observations and to addenda to Coldstream's study. With regard to the monochrome fine wares and the cooking wares from the well, I have restricted my discussion, not in this case because an earlier study renders a more lengthy treatment unnecessary, but because there is not as yet a sufficient body of material to support a more detailed examination. By contrast, the situation with Corinthian Geometric coarse wares is now such that it is possible for the first time to set forth tentative typological series for a number of the most common types of vessels and to correlate the series with the traditional phasing of the fine painted wares. Consequently, I have expanded my treatment of the coarse wares of Well 1981-6 to include a brief survey of each of the common types of vessels.

¹⁵ Fabrics that I was able to identify are Early Neolithic variegated, red-slip, and spongy wares; Middle Neolithic monochrome Urfinis, patterned Urfinis, and dappled Urfinis wares; Late Neolithic black burnished, matt-painted, Gonia style polychrome, and gray wares. For Neolithic pottery at Corinth, see S. S. Weinberg, "Remains from Prehistoric Corinth," *Hesperia* 6, 1937, pp. 492-515; J. C. Lavezzi, "Prehistoric Investigations at Corinth," *Hesperia* 47, 1978, pp. 402-451.

¹⁶ The breakdown by Geometric fabrics is as follows:

Fine painted wares	843 fragments	10.25 kg.
Fine monochrome wares	454 fragments	3.10 kg.
Coarse wares	5945 fragments	175.50 kg.
Cooking wares	645 fragments	5.85 kg.

¹⁷ Coldstream, *GGP*, pp. 95-98, pls. 17, 18.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 90-108.

FINE PAINTED WARES

With few exceptions the fine painted wares from Well 1981-6 are of local Corinthian manufacture. The clay is hard fired and well levigated and has, as a rule, only a few small black, brown, and white inclusions. Depending upon the firing conditions, the clay at the surface ranges in color between buff (7.5YR 8/4),¹⁹ tan (7.5YR 7/4), and very pale green (2.5Y 8/2). Often the color of the clay is slightly darker below the surface, and occasionally, when the fabric is incompletely reduced, the core is orangish (around 5YR 7/6). The color of the glaze ranges from black to various shades of brown and red, depending upon the thickness in which it was applied and the conditions under which it was fired.

Apart from a few earlier fragments, the decoration and shapes of the fine painted wares from the well belong to the Middle Geometric II phase as defined by Coldstream.²⁰ The total absence of kotylai and of large vessels with continuously banded bodies indicates that the Late Geometric phase had not yet fully developed when the well was filled in.²¹ There are, however, a number of pieces that should belong quite late in the Middle Geometric II phase or on the verge of the Late Geometric. Most notable is the protokotyle **40** (Pl. 29), which has a multiplicity of fine bands below the handle zone in anticipation of Late Geometric protokotylai such as those found near the Sacred Spring,²² and Late Geometric kotylai. The body fragment decorated with a hatched zigzag, **59** (Fig. 19), should also be late. This zigzag motif, which the Corinthian vase painter probably borrowed from Argos, appears in the Argive decorative repertoire late in the Argive Middle Geometric II phase and continues into the Late Geometric.²³ Another late piece is the rim fragment **25** (Fig. 8), which probably belongs to a krater of the type with a low foot and stirrup handles, otherwise unknown in contexts earlier than Late Geometric. The protokotylai with double-ax metopes, **40** and **41** (Pl. 29), should also be late since similar metopes appear on Late Geometric kotylai.²⁴ Coldstream gives the impression that the use of double axes as metopes begins well within the Late Geometric phase,²⁵ but the fragments from the well suggest that

¹⁹ *Munsell Soil Color Charts*, Baltimore 1975.

²⁰ Coldstream, *GGP*, pp. 95–98.

²¹ Here it should be noted that the material from the Sacred Spring deposit (see Williams and Fisher, 1970, pp. 25–26, pl. 6; Williams, *ASAtene*, 1981, pp. 139–141, nos. 3–9, fig. 1) indicates that the production of the Corinthian protokotyle continues into the beginning of the local Late Geometric phase. It is not, however, clear at present whether the transition from the protokotyle to the true kotyle should be fixed to some point after the commencement of the Late Geometric phase or whether there is an overlap in the production of the earliest kotylai and the latest protokotylai.

²² *Ibid.*

²³ Coldstream, *GGP*, p. 123.

²⁴ The fragments from the well do not indicate what motif(s) decorated the centers of the handle zones framed by the double-ax metopes. The only preserved central motifs, hatched meanders and chevrons, do not seem to have been combined with double axes. The dotted handle of **40** and the barred handles of other protokotylai from the well, such as **38** and **39**, are important for indicating that these types of handle decoration appear before the emergence of the Late Geometric kotyle. None of the protokotyle handles from the well has bars without framing bands above and below; such unframed bars do not seem to appear until the Late Geometric phase.

²⁵ Coldstream, *GGP*, pp. 100–101.

the use of such metopes begins before that phase had fully developed. The protokotyle **36** (Pl. 29), of which only a small fragment is preserved, is probably another late piece. The decorative scheme of its handle zone, which would originally have consisted of a zone of chevrons and horizontal reserved bands flanked by vertical glazed bands, is listed by Coldstream among the three variations of the chevron handle zone that were current in the Middle Geometric II phase.²⁶ More recently discovered deposits, however, suggest that this decorative scheme does not appear on protokotylai much before the end of the Middle Geometric II phase.²⁷ The globular pyxis **18** (Fig. 7) and the amphora **1** (Fig. 3) may also be added to the list of pieces that should date towards the end of the Middle Geometric II phase since their decoration is considerably more developed with respect to lightening the dark ground than other Middle Geometric II vases of their type.

The painted wares from the well consistently reveal the “fastidious neatness” and the avoidance of “centripetal emphasis” that Coldstream observed to be characteristic of the Corinthian painted wares generally.²⁸ They also show the typically Corinthian tendency toward rather simple decoration based upon a limited range of ornamental motifs. The decorative repertoire, however, is enriched by the addition of a few motifs not associated by Coldstream with the Corinthian Middle Geometric II phase. The additions are the diagonal cross (**17**; Pl. 28), doumed by 2 *diagonal* **1**, **41**; Pls. 27, 29), key pattern (**57**; Fig. 19), hatched zigzag (**59**; Fig. 19), hatched vertical bar (**1**; Fig. 3), and wavy band (**62**; Fig. 20).

There is no representational decoration preserved on any of the vases from the well, although on the body of the belly-handled amphora **4** there may originally have been one of Corinth’s ubiquitous marsh birds in the metope which preserves a cluster of dots in its lower corner. Added-white decoration appears on only one fragment, **61**, and unfortunately the nature of the design is unintelligible. Incision is used on two vases, **7** (Pl. 27) and **39**, as a means to restore a deleted horizontal reserved band, but it does not appear otherwise.²⁹

In addition to the vase shapes assigned by Coldstream to the Corinthian Middle Geometric II phase, fragments from the well represent a few others which may also belong to that phase: a couple of fragments of one-handled cups (**51–53**; Fig. 13), which may, however, be earlier; a fragment of a kyathos (**50**; Fig. 15); a fragment apparently belonging to a skyphoid pyxis (**17**; Pl. 28); and a fragment of a krater (**25**, mentioned above), probably of the type common in the Late Geometric phase.

Among the fine wares from the well there are very few imported pieces. A couple of fragments, including **56** (Fig. 18), are certainly Attic. The fabric of a few other pieces, such

²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 96.

²⁷ That this scheme should be the latest of the three variations of the chevron handle zone to appear on Middle Geometric II protokotylai is supported by the fact that only this variation is still in use when the protokotyle develops into the true kotyle.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 91, 96.

²⁹ A similar use of incision is attested on an Attic Late Geometric krater: *Agora VIII*, pp. 14, 63, no. 285, pl. 16. The earliest datable example at Corinth of incision used as a means to supply decorative details is on a kotyle (C-1978-271) from Well 1978-4 (Late Geometric—Early Protocorinthian); Williams, *ASAtene*, 1981, p. 143, no. 23, fig. 2.

as **16** (Pl. 28), **53**, and **60** (Pl. 29), looks as if it could possibly be Argive, but comparison with fragments in the Corinth collection that can be positively identified as Argive does not allow a secure determination. There are, in addition, two other imported fabrics that I am unable to identify. The first, which is represented by two fragments, **45** and **46** (Fig. 13), is a very soft, tan fabric, while the second, represented by only a small fragment, **5** (Pl. 27), is pale red, rather coarse, and covered with a white slip.

FINE MONOCHROME WARES

The fine monochrome pottery from Well 1981-6 has, for the most part, exactly the same fabric as the fine painted wares and can therefore be identified without hesitation as local Corinthian.³⁰ One exceptional vase (perhaps a small jug or aryballos), of which only fragments of the shoulder survive, is made of a fabric that is similar to Classical Corinthian blisterware and may therefore also be a local product.

Besides the vessels and fragments that are catalogued here, the well produced numerous small fragments of globular pitchers with flattened bottoms and trefoil rims, one possible fragment of a conical oinochoe, and a few fragments of bowls. No other shapes could be securely identified. All the fine monochrome vessels are handmade, and with the exception of two shoulder fragments with incised squiggles, they are undecorated.

COARSE WARES

The coarse-ware pottery from Well 1981-6 consists entirely of local handmade vessels. The fabric is generally gritty owing to the coarse temper that was added to the clay, most of which consists of sharp bits of mudstone which vary in color from red to black depending upon the firing conditions of the vessels. The clay itself ranges in color between buff (10YR 8/3), pinkish buff (5YR 7.5/4), tan (7.5YR 7/4), and pale green (2.5Y 8/2), depending, again, upon the firing conditions.

Storage Amphoras

Well 1981-6 produced two relatively well preserved coarse-ware storage amphoras, **68** and **69**, together with numerous fragments, of which **70** and **71** are the most important. With the exception of **71**, which will be discussed below, the amphoras from the well are of one basic type, characterized by a small flat base, large ovoid body, outturned rim, and vertical handles that are oval in section.

This type of amphora has a remarkably long history at Corinth, beginning perhaps as early as the Early Geometric phase and continuing in the specialized form of the Corinthian Type A and A' transport amphoras from the 7th to the 2nd century B.C.³¹ The earliest securely dated example of the type (C-63-649; Fig. 22) comes from a well which contained

³⁰ On the term "Argive monochrome", which has been applied without justification to this type of pottery at Corinth, see L. J. Siegel, *Corinthian Trade in the Ninth through the Sixth Centuries B.C.*, diss. Yale University, 1978, p. 17.

³¹ The history of the Type A and A' amphoras is carefully examined by C. G. Koehler in *Corinth*, XIX, *Corinthian A, A', and B Container Amphoras* (forthcoming).

material ranging from Early Geometric to Middle Geometric I.³² This amphora is characterized by a large ovoid body and a concave neck which is not clearly articulated from the shoulder and which flares only slightly to a rounded lip. From the same deposit but typologically more developed is C-63-650 (Fig. 22). Its body has roughly the same shape as C-63-649, but the neck is more clearly articulated from the shoulder and tapers inward to a flaring rim with flattened lip. Quite similar to this amphora is **68** from Well 1981-6 (Fig. 22). It, too, has a full, ovoid body, tapering neck, and flaring rim with flattened lip. Unlike the two previous examples, **68** preserves its base: a plain, flat base of sufficient size for the vessel to stand on its own.³³ It is not clear whether the similarity between **68** and C-63-650 indicates that **68** is an old vessel within the Middle Geometric II fill of Well 1981-6 or whether it is the product of a conservative potter, but other amphoras clearly indicate that within the Middle Geometric II phase the development of this type of coarse-ware amphora had reached a more advanced stage than has **68**. As shown by **69** (Fig. 22), the more advanced amphoras of the Middle Geometric II phase have a stout cylindrical neck, a more sharply outturned rim, and stouter handles. The body maintains the full ovoid shape of the earlier amphoras, and the base continues to be sufficiently large for the vessel to stand on its own. The same phase of development is represented by the neck fragment **70**, from Well 1981-6 (Fig. 22), and the neck-and-shoulder fragment C-75-204, from the contemporaneous Well 1975-3 (Fig. 22).³⁴ In the early Late Geometric phase, represented by two examples from Well 1972-4 (C-72-162 and C-72-297; Fig. 22), the shape of the amphora remains basically as it was in the Middle Geometric II phase. In the case of C-72-297, which is a fragment of a rather small amphora, the neck slopes inward considerably, but this characteristic seems to have no significance for the typological sequence.

The next examples in this series come from deposits that contain material belonging to the transition from the Late Geometric to the Early Protocorinthian phase and to the Early Protocorinthian phase proper: C-1978-302 from Well 1978-4³⁵ and C-40-370, C-40-672, and C-40-673 from Well 1940-5³⁶ (Fig. 22). In all these examples the neck maintains the stout cylindrical form of earlier amphoras, but the rim curves more sharply outward, forming, as it were, a horizontal rim with a convex upper surface. None of these amphoras preserve the lowest portion of the body and base, but it would seem that at this stage of

³² Well 1963-7 at Anaploga.

³³ Although proof is lacking, one may reasonably assume that the same type of simple base had been used on the two previous amphoras. One other amphora found at Corinth, C-69-52, represents the same stage of development as **68** and C-63-650. This amphora, which was apparently used as a burial urn, also has a plain, flat base. It unfortunately provides no independent evidence for its date since it was found in association only with a fragment of a coarse-ware hydria. See Williams (footnote 9 above), p. 16, no. 16, pl. 7.

³⁴ Williams and Fisher, 1975, p. 101, no. 3, pl. 17. It is worth noting that Well 1975-3 also produced the handle of a coarse-ware amphora which bore a stamp impression; see below, pp. 39-40.

³⁵ Williams, *ASAtene*, 1981, p. 152, no. 64, fig. 7. The fine wares from this well are at a transitional stage between Late Geometric and Early Protocorinthian: the kotylai are consistently of the hemispherical variety with barred or dotted handles and with herons, wire birds, or sigmas in the handle zones.

³⁶ For the deposit, see Weinberg, 1948, pp. 208-214. He includes in his catalogue only C-40-370 (p. 212, no. C16, pl. 76) and a very small amphora, C-40-372 (p. 212, no. C18, pl. 76). The fine wares from this well are firmly within the Early Protocorinthian phase; the kotylai are of the tall variety with a single horizontal band on the handle and wire birds or sigmas in the handle zones.

development the lower body would have had a conspicuous counter-curve and the base a beveled outer edge. That such features pertain to this stage of development is indicated by another amphora, C-37-935 (Fig. 22).³⁷ The deposit in which this amphora was found does not provide a precise date,³⁸ but the close relationship with the Late Geometric—Early Protocorinthian examples just cited (especially C-40-672) leaves no doubt that this amphora, complete with counter-curve and beveled base, is contemporary. That the beveled base and counter-curve had developed by the Early Protocorinthian phase is also indicated by the fact that Early Protocorinthian coarse-ware hydrias, which closely resemble contemporary amphoras, have both of these features.

In the early 7th century this type of coarse-ware amphora continues to develop, becoming the Corinthian Type A transport amphora. Since this progression will be thoroughly examined by Koehler,³⁹ there is no need to present it here. It is sufficient to note that the primary development is toward a heavier horizontal rim, a more elongated lower body with small capped toe, and more angular handles, as may be seen in C-62-643 (Fig. 22) which comes from the Early Corinthian fill in the Anaploga Well.⁴⁰

In addition to the type of Corinthian coarse-ware amphora just examined, a second is represented in Well 1981-6 by the fragment **71** (Pl. 30). Like amphoras of the first type it has a cylindrical neck and outturned rim, but instead of plain rolled handles it has corded strap handles. Unfortunately, since the fragment preserves only a small portion of the neck and rim, the original appearance of the body is uncertain. Other known examples of early Corinthian amphoras or jars with corded handles reveal a wide variety of forms;⁴¹ probably the one that most nearly reflects the original form of **71** is a Corinthian amphora found at Gela, which is in all respects similar to amphoras of the type discussed above except for the substitution of the corded handles.⁴² The absence of parallels in Geometric deposits at Corinth suggests that amphoras of the type represented by **71** were not produced so abundantly as those with plain handles. Whether amphoras like **71** served some special function is not clear; the only conclusion that can be drawn from them is that their elaborate handles must reflect a greater concern for aesthetic appeal than for the facilitation of lifting and handling the vessel.

Hydrias

Well 1981-6 produced many fragments of coarse-ware hydrias but no well-preserved examples. The neck fragments included in the catalogue below (**72–74**), as well as base and body fragments that are not included, indicate that the hydrias were similar in shape to the

³⁷ Weinberg, *Corinth VII*, i, no. 171, p. 48, pl. 24.

³⁸ The amphora was found in Well 1937-2, which contained mostly material dating to the third quarter of the 7th century but earlier material as well, including the amphora; *ibid.*, p. 45.

³⁹ Koehler (footnote 31 above).

⁴⁰ *Corinth VII*, ii, no. An 288, p. 154, pls. 81, 110.

⁴¹ Williams, *ASAtene*, 1981, p. 149, nos. 51, 52, fig. 5; P. Orsi, *Gela, Scavi del 1900-1905*, Rome 1906, cols. 154–155, fig. 114; *Corinth XIII*, no. 69-1, p. 54, pl. 12.

⁴² This amphora, however, must represent a later stage of development, for the pronounced counter-curve of its lower body is not found on Corinthian coarse wares until later in the 8th century. G. Fiorentini and E. de Miro, "Gela proto-arcaica," *ASAtene*, n.s. 45, 1983, p. 86, fig. 63.

Middle Geometric II hydrias from the North Cemetery (Fig. 23).⁴³ They consist of a flat base, a large globular body, and a rather small cylindrical neck topped with an outturned rim; a pair of canted horizontal loop handles, oval in section, are attached to the midpoint of the body on opposite sides, while a single vertical handle, also oval in section, rises from the shoulder to the top of the neck.

At present our knowledge of the development of Corinthian Geometric hydrias is still somewhat incomplete. The earliest examples that can be securely dated by context belong to the Early Geometric or Middle Geometric I phase.⁴⁴ As lot 1563:1 (Fig. 22)⁴⁵ shows, these hydrias are characterized by a rather low, inward-sloping neck topped by an outturned rim; unfortunately, none of the bodies of the amphoras of this phase are preserved. From the Middle Geometric II phase many well-preserved examples survive.⁴⁶ The shape of these hydrias, as described above, differs from that of the Early Geometric—Middle Geometric I examples in so far as the rim curves more sharply outward⁴⁷ and the neck rises vertically (Fig. 22: T 3592, T 2401, 72–74). In the Late Geometric phase, the form of the body tends to be more ovoid, as C-72-186 (Fig. 23)⁴⁸ shows, and the neck becomes considerably larger (both in relative height and diameter) and slopes slightly inward; also at this time the vertical handle becomes taller and less flattened in section. By the beginning of the Early Protocorinthian phase, the flat base of the hydria is beveled along its outer edge, as shown by C-1978-304 (Fig. 23);⁴⁹ the lower portion of the body is given a concave counter-curve, and the neck is given a stout cylindrical form topped by a horizontal rim with a convex upper surface. An indication of the direction in which the development of the hydria proceeds in

⁴³ T 3590 (Fig. 23), T 3591, T 3592, T 2688, T 2401, and T 2205; *Corinth* XIII, nos. 14-1, 15-1, 16-9, 17-5, 18-8, 20-3, pp. 21–23, 25, 27–28, pls. 6, 8.

⁴⁴ One hydria, W-32 (*Corinth* VII, i, no. 53, p. 15, pl. 9), was found together with a group of Protogeometric and Early Geometric vessels when a modern well was dug at the northern edge of Ancient Corinth. It is not clear whether this pottery represents one or more grave groups, but since the profile of the hydria more closely resembles Middle Geometric II hydrias than Early Geometric or Middle Geometric I ones, it seems best to disassociate it from the Protogeometric and Early Geometric pottery. More evidence, however, is necessary before W-32 can be down-dated with full confidence.

⁴⁵ From Well 1963-7 at Anaploga, which contained four other neck-and-rim fragments similar to lot 1563:1.

⁴⁶ Five examples from the North Cemetery may be dated to the Middle Geometric II phase by associated fine wares (see footnote 43 above), as may one example from the south central area of the Forum (C-37-2; *Corinth* VII, i, no. 77, p. 27) and one example from Well 1975-3 (C-75-187; Williams and Fisher, 1975, no. 5, p. 102, pl. 18). C-37-115 and C-35-35 are also probably Middle Geometric II to judge by their profiles and by the fact that they were found in close proximity to Middle Geometric II graves in the area of the Forum; *Corinth* VII, i, nos. 82, 86, pp. 29–30; R. Stillwell, "Excavations at Corinth, 1934–1935," *AJA* 40, 1936 (pp. 21–45), p. 43, fig. 21.

⁴⁷ It is tempting to conclude that the later the hydria, the more its rim curves outward, but T 2401 (Fig. 23) serves as a warning against such a tidy scheme; its rim curves out less than those of other Middle Geometric II hydrias although the fine wares found in association with it belong to the very end of the Middle Geometric II phase; *Corinth* XIII, no. 18-8, p. 27, pl. 8.

⁴⁸ From Well 1972-2.

⁴⁹ From Well 1978-4; Williams, *ASAtene*, 1981, p. 149, no. 53, fig. 5. Another fragmentary hydria from the same well (C-1978-305) is identical; *ibid.*, no. 54. A similar though smaller hydria (C-48-188) was found in the lower fill of Well 1948-1, which is roughly contemporary with Well 1978-4.

the 7th century is provided by C-62-673 (Fig. 23),⁵⁰ which belongs to the third quarter of the century. The base by this time is capped and beveled well up from the bottom, the body is piriform, and the rim is very heavy with a flat upper surface and a flat or concave outer edge. As a comparison of Figures 22 and 23 reveals, the development of the hydria converges with the development of the storage amphora, so that by the 7th century these two types of vessels are distinguished only by the placement of their handles.

Pithoi

Fragments of at least two different types of pithoi were found in Well 1981-6. The first type, represented by only one example, **76** (Pl. 30), is characterized by a concave vertical neck and a large ovoid body; to judge from a similar pithos at Argos, the body probably tapered to a narrow toe.⁵¹ The second type is characterized by a broad, globular body surmounted by an outturned horizontal rim. The latter pithoi show a considerable amount of variation; they may have either a flat base (as **77**; Fig. 26) or a narrow toe (as **78**; Fig. 26), and they may have either a flat rim which meets the interior of the vessel at a sharp angle (as **79**; Fig. 26) or a convex rim which curves continuously into the interior of the vessel (as **77**). A third type of pithos is perhaps represented by **80** (Fig. 26). It has a horizontal rim comparable to the second type, but its upper body slopes less sharply inward to the rim. Unfortunately, there is not enough preserved of the body of **80** to carry the comparison further.

At this time it is not yet possible to determine the chronology of these various types of pithoi at Corinth.⁵² The only available facts are that rim fragments similar to **80** appear in an Early Geometric—Middle Geometric I context⁵³ and that rim fragments similar to **77** appear in late Middle Geometric II, Late Geometric, and Early Protocorinthian contexts.⁵⁴ In addition, a fragment of a raised decorative band similar to that which is used on **76** appears in a Protocorinthian context.⁵⁵

Pitchers

By far the most common type of coarse-ware vessel from Well 1981-6 is the pitcher. In addition to the one example that is almost complete, **85** (Fig. 27), there are numerous fragmentary examples, such as **86** and **87** (Fig. 28), and hundreds of small fragments. Despite

⁵⁰ From Late Protocorinthian fill in the Anaploga Well; *Corinth* VII, ii, no. An 313, p. 159, pl. 80. Unfortunately, the Middle Protocorinthian fill in the Anaploga Well did not produce hydrias, and so the early 7th-century development of the hydria cannot be followed.

⁵¹ R. Hägg, *Die Gräber der Argolis in submykenischer, protogeometrischer, und geometrischer Zeit* (Boreas 7, fasc. 1), Uppsala 1974, p. 139, fig. 38 (left).

⁵² In the Argolid, pithoi similar to the first type occur in the Middle Geometric period, while those similar to the second type begin as early as the Early Geometric phase and continue into the Late Geometric; *ibid.*, pp. 139, 145.

⁵³ C-63-665 and another fragment in lot 1564 from Well 1963-7 at Anaploga.

⁵⁴ Two are from Well 1975-3 (in lot 1975-3), one is from Well 1968-1 (in lot 5581), and one is from Well 1940-5.

⁵⁵ C-37-916, from Well 1937-2; the decorative motif employed on the band is a zigzag impressed with a comblike instrument. For the deposit, see *Corinth* VII, i, pp. 45-49.

minor variations in size and proportions, all the pitchers share the same basic characteristics. They have a plain flat base, globular body, cylindrical neck, trefoil rim, and a vertical handle, round to oval in section.

Of all the types of Geometric coarse-ware vessels attested at Corinth, the pitcher is the best represented by well-preserved examples in datable contexts. Consequently, we are in a better position to appreciate its development than that of any other type of coarse-ware vessel. As is shown by C-72-100 (Fig. 27),⁵⁶ the pitcher first appears in the Protogeometric phase with a broad flat base, globular body, and wide, unarticulated neck; the trefoil rim is only slightly pinched. By the Early Geometric phase the shape is considerably more developed; the body is much fuller, the neck is more constricted, and the trefoil rim is pinched to a greater extent (Fig. 27: C-73-158). A plain flat base is retained from the Protogeometric phase, and this feature continues to be characteristic of the coarse-ware pitcher through the Early Protocorinthian. The surviving examples of Early Geometric and Middle Geometric pitchers vary considerably from one to another with regard to the profile of the neck and body, but the differences are not such that we can clearly distinguish vessels of one phase from another. The body profiles range from ovoid, as on C-73-158 (Fig. 27),⁵⁷ to globular, as on C-58-3 (Fig. 27),⁵⁸ to almost spherical, as on KP 984 (Fig. 27).⁵⁹ The necks, on the other hand, may have a concave profile, as on C-73-158 and C-58-3, or a straight, inward-sloping profile, as on KP 984. A comparison of the Early Geometric and Middle Geometric pitchers also reveals a considerable variation in the degree to which the trefoil is pinched. By the late Middle Geometric II phase, which is represented by **85**, **86**, and **87** from Well 1981-6 and C-75-206 from Well 1975-3 (Fig. 28),⁶⁰ the globular body of the preceding period in some cases takes on a slightly biconical form, the lower body is appreciably concave, and the neck is cylindrical. On Late Geometric and Early Protocorinthian pitchers, represented by C-72-184,⁶¹ C-40-373,⁶² and C-48-190 (Fig. 29),⁶³ the neck continues to be

⁵⁶ From Grave 1972-5; C. K. Williams, II and J. E. Fisher, "Corinth, 1972: the Forum Area," *Hesperia* 42, 1973 (pp. 1-44), p. 5, no. 3, pl. 2. This is the only coarse-ware pitcher of the Protogeometric phase found thus far at Corinth.

⁵⁷ This pitcher belongs to a group of Early Geometric vessels found above and beside Grave 1973-6 in the Lechaion Road valley. Another Early Geometric pitcher, C-40-344, from Grave 1940-5 at the west end of the Forum is larger than C-73-158 and has a plump globular body; Weinberg, 1948, p. 205, no. B4, pl. 72.

⁵⁸ From a grave at Athikia (Middle Geometric I); P. Lawrence, "Five Grave Groups from the Corinthia," *Hesperia* 33, 1964 (pp. 87-107), p. 91, no. A2, pl. 17. Another Middle Geometric I pitcher comes from Well 1963-7 at Anaploga; it is similar to C-58-3, but its neck is shorter and its handle rises slightly above the rim.

⁵⁹ From Grave I in the Potters' Quarter (early Middle Geometric II); *Corinth* XV, iii, no. 7, p. 15, pl. 1.

⁶⁰ Williams and Fisher, 1975, p. 103, no. 10, pl. 18.

⁶¹ From Well 1972-2 (Late Geometric) located in the area of the South Stoa.

⁶² From Well 1940-5 in the northwest corner of the Forum (Early Protocorinthian); Weinberg, 1948, p. 213, no. C22, pl. 76. The same well produced eight other pitchers quite similar to C-40-373. Another similar pitcher (C-1978-307) was found in Well 1978-4 (Late Geometric—Early Protocorinthian) in the southeast corner of the Forum; Williams, *ASAtene*, 1981, p. 149, no. 56, fig. 5.

⁶³ From the use fill of Well 1948-1 (Late Geometric—Early Protocorinthian) in the area of the South Basilica; the preliminary publication of this deposit (S. S. Weinberg, "Investigations at Corinth, 1947-1948," *Hesperia* 18, 1949 [pp. 148-157], pp. 153-154) does not include the coarse-ware pottery. In addition to C-48-190, the lower fill of the well contained six other well-preserved pitchers. The bodies of all these pitchers may be described as ovoid with a counter-curve, but the proportions of the bodies vary considerably; on three of the pitchers the rim meets the neck at a sharp angle, as on C-48-190, but on none is there a beveled base.

cylindrical while the body becomes ovoid with a concave counter-curve towards the bottom. The fact that the base of C-48-190 is slightly beveled along the outer edge and that the rear lobes of its trefoil rim meet the interior of the neck at a fairly sharp angle indicates that C-48-190 is the most developed of these pitchers and should probably date to the very end of the 8th century.

The subsequent development of the coarse-ware pitcher in the 7th century has already been examined by Lawrence⁶⁴ and so need not be discussed at length here. It is sufficient to note the salient features. As C-62-625 (Fig. 30)⁶⁵ indicates, in the first half of the century the body is distinctly piriform, the neck is a stout cylinder, the rear lobes of the trefoil rim meet the interior of the neck at a sharp angle, and the base may have either a plain or slightly beveled outer edge. Then, in the second half of the century, as shown by C-62-668 (Fig. 30),⁶⁶ the lower portion of the body becomes more attenuated and the base is capped and beveled well up from the bottom.

Globular aryballoi

Only one fragment of a coarse-ware aryballos, **89** (Pl. 31), was found in Well 1981-6. Although significant for our knowledge of the range of coarse-ware vessels that were in domestic use prior to the closing of the well in the late Middle Geometric II phase, this fragment does not provide evidence pertinent to the chronological development of the globular aryballos.

Evidence from other contexts indicates that globular aryballoi of either coarse or fine monochrome fabric appear by the Early Geometric phase at Corinth and continue through the Middle Geometric II phase. The Early Geometric and Middle Geometric I examples, such as W-17⁶⁷ and CP-1732,⁶⁸ are characterized by a small, unarticulated neck, whereas the Middle Geometric II examples, such as KP 979,⁶⁹ have a higher neck which is articulated from both the shoulder and the rim. Thus far no globular coarse-ware aryballoi have been found in Corinthian deposits later than Middle Geometric II. Their absence may simply be the result of an accident of preservation, but it is interesting to note that apart from one possible example,⁷⁰ fine painted aryballoi are also absent from Late Geometric deposits at Corinth.

Kraters

Well 1981-6 contained numerous fragments of coarse-ware kraters with flat bases and ovoid bodies.⁷¹ The best preserved of these, **90** (Fig. 31) and **91** (Fig. 32), represent two variations distinguished by the profile of the rim and the position of the handles; on **90** the rim flares and the handles are attached to the lip, whereas on **91** the rim is vertical and the

⁶⁴ In *Corinth* VII, ii, p. 95.

⁶⁵ From Middle Protocorinthian fill in the Anaploga Well; *ibid.*, no. An 319, p. 160, pls. 77, 110.

⁶⁶ From Late Protocorinthian fill in the Anaploga Well; *ibid.*, no. An 316, p. 159, pl. 77.

⁶⁷ Early Geometric or earlier; *Corinth* VII, i, no. 51, p. 15, pl. 9.

⁶⁸ Middle Geometric I; *ibid.*, no. 66, p. 18, pl. 10.

⁶⁹ *Corinth* XV, iii, no. 31, p. 20, pl. 3.

⁷⁰ T 2230; *Corinth* XIII, no. 40-1, p. 33, pl. 9.

⁷¹ Besides the catalogued examples, there are about 40 rim fragments of kraters from the well.

one preserved handle is set below the lip. The latter shape was apparently more common, for, apart from **90**, all fragments of kraters from the well that preserve handles are of this type. Its predominance is reflected as well by inventoried vessels and lotted pottery from other deposits at Corinth.⁷²

It is not yet possible to establish a typological series for the Corinthian coarse-ware kraters owing to the fact that so few well-preserved examples have been found in datable contexts. The earliest deposits in which they have appeared thus far date to the end of the Middle Geometric II phase.⁷³ They occur in Late Geometric and Early Protocorinthian deposits as well⁷⁴ but not, apparently, in later deposits.⁷⁵ The discovery of so many fragments of coarse-ware kraters in Well 1981-6 indicates that they were common household vessels. On occasion, however, they also served as burial urns, as is shown by one such krater from the southwest corner of the Forum, which was used for the burial of a child.⁷⁶

Pedestaled bowls

Fragments of perhaps as many as 12 pedestaled bowls were found in Well 1981-6. As shown by the most complete example, **100**, these vessels consist of a broad bowl with lug handles and a perforated, cylindrical pedestal (Fig. 33). The fragments of pedestaled bowls from Well 1981-6 all seem to represent the same stage of development; all the rims have a profile similar to **100**, and all the pedestals have oval perforations and similar outturned feet (Fig. 34).

A small fragment of a pedestaled bowl with oval perforations came to light in the roughly contemporary fill of Well 1975-3,⁷⁷ but, so far, no fragments of pedestaled bowls have

⁷² There are, at present, only two other examples of kraters with handles attached to the lip: one is T 2185, a sporadic find from the North Cemetery (*Corinth* XIII, p. 39, no. S-10, pl. 11); the other is a small fragment in the lotted pottery from Well 1950-3 (Middle Geometric II).

⁷³ These deposits are Well 1950-3, Well 1975-3, and Well 1981-6.

⁷⁴ These deposits are Well 1972-2 (Late Geometric); Well 1968-1 (Late Geometric); a Late Geometric deposit to the south of the Sacred Spring (see Williams and Fisher, 1970, p. 25); Grave 40 (Late Geometric) in the North Cemetery (*Corinth* XIII, p. 33); and Well 1931-9 (Early Protocorinthian). A variant type with a low neck was found in Well 1940-5 (Early Protocorinthian; see Weinberg, 1948, p. 212, no. C17, pl. 76). Two others of a variant type with pedestal were found in a Late Geometric well in the Athenian Agora (*Agora* VIII, no. 243, p. 59, pl. 13) and in the Geometric deposit at Perachora (H. Payne, *Perachora* I, Oxford 1940, pp. 65–66, no. 5, pl. 12).

⁷⁵ They do not, for example, appear in the 7th-century fill in the Anaploga Well, which contained a considerable amount of coarse-ware pottery.

⁷⁶ When excavated, this krater (C-1978-322) lay partially on its side in a small pit. Its position and the absence of a lid or cover suggest that the urn had been disturbed in antiquity; *Corinth* field notebook N.B. 706, pp. 167–169. Eight other kraters found in the North Cemetery may also have served as burial urns. Of these, six were sporadic finds which provide no information as to their use. The two that were found *in situ* stood upright and were each covered with a stone slab. When excavated, these two kraters did not contain any bones to prove that they served as burial urns rather than as offering vessels, but the fact that they were not placed within or immediately adjacent to contemporary graves in the cemetery (as one might expect if they were offering vessels) suggests that they were actually used for burials. Seven of these kraters are published in *Corinth* XIII: no. 40-2, on p. 33; no. 54-1, pp. 36–37, and nos. S-9–S-13, pp. 39–40. One not published there is T 1223, which was found near Grave 59, not *in situ*.

⁷⁷ In lot 1975-12.

been found in earlier deposits at Corinth. As a result, the development of this type of vessel prior to its appearance in Well 1981-6 is obscure. The later development, however, is reasonably clear. Small fragments from Well 1972-4,⁷⁸ Well 1968-1,⁷⁹ and a deposit near the Sacred Spring⁸⁰ indicate that pedestaled bowls of the same type as those from Well 1981-6 continued into the Late Geometric phase; these include rim and foot fragments with profiles comparable to the pieces from Well 1981-6, and a few preserve lug handles similar to that of **105**.⁸¹ As shown by fragments from Well 1978-4,⁸² the pedestaled bowls of the end of the Late Geometric phase or the very beginning of the Early Protocorinthian still retain the lug handles and shallow bowl of the earlier examples, but in place of the outturned feet and oval perforations of their predecessors, they have straight, flaring feet and narrow rectangular perforations (Fig. 33).⁸³ Later in the Early Protocorinthian phase, as shown by C-40-387 from Well 1940-5 (Fig. 33),⁸⁴ the bowl is deeper and the lugs are replaced by horizontal loop handles attached to the rim. After the Early Protocorinthian phase there is no evidence of pedestaled bowls at Corinth until the late 7th century, the date of the earliest of the fragments of pedestaled bowls from the Anaploga Well.⁸⁵ This fragment and others from the same well which date to the first half of the 6th century⁸⁶ show a considerable development over the preceding bowls. They have a very heavy rim, a shallow bowl with straight, flaring sides, and an unpierced pedestal. Finally, the end of the series of pedestaled bowls is represented by two well-preserved examples from Well 1947-4, which are dated by context to the third quarter of the 6th century (Fig. 33).⁸⁷ Except for the addition of horizontal reflex handles on the rim, these bowls are similar to the earlier examples from the Anaploga Well.

Basket bowls

The vessels referred to here as "basket bowls" are small bowls formed by spreading a layer of clay, by hand, around the interior of a finely woven basket, which thus acted as a mold, giving the bowl its basic form and impressing a woven pattern into its exterior surface. Well 1981-6 produced fragments of five of these vessels, of which **109–111** (Fig. 37:

⁷⁸ Two rim fragments and a foot fragment in lot 1972-64.

⁷⁹ One rim fragment in lot 5581.

⁸⁰ Three rim fragments in lots 6343 and 6344.

⁸¹ A bothros in the area of the Forum with material ranging from Late Geometric to Early Protocorinthian also produced a rim fragment with a similar profile and a lug handle.

⁸² C-1978-313, C-1978-314, and C-1978-316; Williams, *ASAtene*, 1981, p. 151, nos. 57a, 57c, 58, fig. 6. Numerous fragments of similar pedestaled bowls also appear in the pottery lots from Well 1931-9 (Early Protocorinthian).

⁸³ A Corinthian pedestaled krater from the Geometric Deposit at Perachora has a similar pedestal with flaring foot, but instead of narrow rectangular perforations it has tall triangular ones. See Payne (footnote 74 above), pp. 65–66, no. 5, pl. 12.

⁸⁴ This same deposit produced several other pedestaled bowls; the other inventoried example is C-40-388.

⁸⁵ C-62-665; *Corinth* VII, ii, no. An 281, p. 153, pls. 82, 110.

⁸⁶ C-62-661 and C-62-663; *ibid.*, nos. An 265, p. 151, no. An 277, p. 153, pls. 82, 110.

⁸⁷ C-47-784 and C-47-785; for the deposit, see O. Broneer, "Investigations at Corinth, 1946-1947," *Hesperia* 16, 1947 (pp. 233–247), pp. 237–238; S. S. Weinberg, *Corinth*, I, v, *The Southeast Building, the Twin Basilicas, the Mosaic House*, Princeton 1960, p. 4.

109, Pl. 31: 110 a) are representative. They all have a simple form consisting of a flat or concave underside and flaring sides; the lip is squared off or rounded with no further elaboration. On one of these vessels, 111, two suspension holes originally penetrated the wall just below the lip.

Thus far, the only other deposit at Corinth which has produced fragments of similar vessels is Well 1975-3,⁸⁸ which is roughly contemporary with Well 1981-6. One other example of a basket bowl in the Corinth collection, CP-2713, is of unknown provenance.

Similar bowls belonging to the Late Geometric period have long been recognized in Attica.⁸⁹ In contrast to the ones found at Corinth, which are consistently unglazed, the Attic bowls are either solidly glazed on the interior or decorated with broad painted bands that cross at the center of the floor. This difference in decoration, as well as a difference in fabric, suggests that basket bowls were manufactured both in Corinth and Attica, but at present it is not clear where and when this type of vessel first developed.

Lids

Fragments of 13 different coarse-ware lids were discovered in Well 1981-6 (Fig. 38; Pl. 31:112). They are all essentially disk shaped, and of those which are sufficiently preserved, all but one have a loop handle at the center of the upper surface. The one exception, 114, has a knob instead. The treatment of the outer edges of the lids varies considerably; some have simple, rounded edges, while others have beveled edges of various types. In no cases are the lids provided with a flange. The undersides of all the lids are textured in such a way as to indicate that when they were made they were pressed out onto a flat surface but were never subsequently smoothed over, as were the tops of the lids.

A comparison of the diameters of the lids (which range from 0.14 to 0.22 m.) with the diameters of the rims of the coarse-ware vessels in the Well 1981-6 indicates that the lids could have been used with amphoras, hydrias, or kraters, but unfortunately, neither Well 1981-6 nor any other Geometric deposit at Corinth provides evidence for associating such lids specifically with one or more of these types of vessels.⁹⁰ Although these lids are made of a coarse-ware rather than a cooking-ware fabric, they might also have been used to cover round-bottomed cooking pots, or chytras, such as 115 and 116 (Pl. 32). Because the lids of such cooking pots would not have been exposed directly to fire, they would not have

⁸⁸ This deposit yielded two fragments: C-75-350 and another in lot 1975-3.

⁸⁹ *Agora* VIII, no. 271, p. 62, pl. 16; Π. Καστριώτης, Α. Φιλαδέλφους, «Ἀνασκαφαὶ Ἀναβύσσων», *Πρακτικά*, 1911 (pp. 110–131), p. 126, figs. 30, 31; Τὸ Ἔργον, «Ἀνασκαφαί, 6. Μυρρινοῦς», 1960 (pp. 30–37), p. 34, fig. 46; *CVA*, Munich 3 [Deutschland 9], 129 [411]:8.

⁹⁰ When coarse-ware kraters were used at Corinth as burial urns they were regularly covered with a stone slab rather than a lid, but this need not imply that lids were not otherwise employed with this type of vessel; see *Corinth* XIII, no. 40-2, pp. 32–33, no. 54-1, pp. 36–37. When coarse-ware hydrias were used at Corinth to hold grave offerings they were routinely closed with a skyphos or bronze bowl rather than a lid, but again this need not imply that lids were not used with hydrias in other circumstances; for hydrias closed with a skyphos, see *Corinth* XIII, nos. 14-1, 15-1, 16-9, 17-5, 18-8, 20-3, pp. 21–23, 25, 27–28, pls. 6, 8; for a hydria closed with a bronze bowl, see *Corinth* VII, i, no. 86, p. 30 (the bowl, MF-6442, is not noted there, but see *Corinth* XII, no. 517, p. 68, fig. 1, and Stillwell [footnote 46 above], p. 43, fig. 21).

required the same heat-resistant fabric as the pots themselves. Furthermore, the association of these lids with cooking pots would explain the otherwise puzzling fact that slight traces of burning sometimes appear along the outer edge of the undersides of the lids. Such traces of burning can be observed on four of the lids from Well 1981-6 and on at least three others from Geometric and Early Protocorinthian deposits at Corinth.⁹¹

Disk-shaped coarse-ware lids have thus far appeared in only a few Geometric deposits at Corinth. The earliest is Well 1963-7 at Anaploga, which contains material ranging from Early Geometric to Middle Geometric I.⁹² Well 1975-2, which is roughly contemporary with Well 1981-6, also contained such lids,⁹³ as did Well 1978-4 (Late Geometric—Early Protocorinthian)⁹⁴ and Well 1940-5 (Early Protocorinthian).⁹⁵ The examples from all these deposits give no indication of a typological development.

Stamp impressions on coarse-ware vessels and implements

Among the most interesting finds from Well 1981-6 are a small number of coarse-ware vessels and implements which bear stamp impressions. The pieces in question are a handle of a pitcher, **88** (Pl. 31), which bears at its base an oval stamp impression with a crude star pattern; a handle probably of a hydria, **73** (Fig. 24; Pl. 31), which bears at its top a small square stamp impression showing a geometrically rendered, standing human figure; a lid, **112** (Pl. 31), which bears on its upper surface several large oval stamp impressions with a cross-hatched pattern; and a pyramidal loomweight, **118** (Pl. 32), which bears on its side a small oval stamp impression with an undiscernable design.

Besides the examples from the Well 1981-6, two other Geometric coarse-ware vessels with stamp impressions have recently been found at Corinth. The first, C-75-207 (Pl. 31), is a fragment of an amphora handle which bears at its base an oval stamp impression with an abstract design consisting of an X with V's filling the quadrants.⁹⁶ The second, C-1983-55 (Pl. 31), is a fragment of a handle, probably of a pitcher, which bears at its top a long rectangular stamp impression showing a standing human figure rendered in a style roughly comparable to that of the Dipylon Master. Of these two examples the former is securely dated to the Middle Geometric II phase by its context (Well 1975-3), while the latter may be dated with some confidence to the Late Geometric phase on the basis of its figural style.

Outside Corinth, examples of stamped vessels or implements are rarely attested before the 7th century. In fact the only examples known to me are the following: a pithos lid from a Protogeometric—Early Geometric tomb at Knossos,⁹⁷ a spindle whorl from the Athenian

⁹¹ C-40-386 from Well 1940-5; C-1978-318 (Williams, *ASAtene*, 1981, p. 152, no. 74, fig. 7); and a fragmentary lid from Well 1963-7 in lot 1561.

⁹² The contents of the well have not yet been published; the one lid fragment from the well is in lot 1561.

⁹³ The two lids fragments from this well are in water lot 1975-7 and lot 1975-12.

⁹⁴ Well 1978-4 contained one nearly complete lid, C-1978-318; Williams, *ASAtene*, 1981, p. 152, no. 74, fig. 7.

⁹⁵ Well 1940-5 contained one complete lid, C-40-386.

⁹⁶ Williams and Fisher, 1975, p. 101, no. 4, pl. 17.

⁹⁷ H. W. Catling, "Archaeology in Greece, 1982-83," *AR*, 1982-1983, p. 52, fig. 93.

Agora dated to the first half of the 8th century,⁹⁸ a vessel from Ischia which should probably date quite late in the 8th century if not in the 7th,⁹⁹ and a Geometric pithos(?) from Phaistos which is not precisely dated.¹⁰⁰

The meaning of such early stamps remains problematic. In some cases, as for example the lid **112**, which is stamped several times, it seems reasonable to conclude that the purpose of the stamping was purely decorative. In other cases, however, where only a single inconspicuous impression appears, as on the four handles, **73**, **88**, C-75-207, and C-1983-55, a decorative purpose would seem to be excluded. From what is known of the later practice of stamping amphora handles, it is tempting to hypothesize that these early stamped handles were intended to identify the maker of the vessel or perhaps its owner, but there is as yet no solid evidence to support this theory. The fact that the vast majority of the coarse-ware vessels and implements at Corinth and elsewhere are not stamped would seem to indicate that the function of the stamps was by no means essential.

The dies used to stamp the Corinthian coarse-ware vessels and implements were probably of various materials. For reasons explained in the catalogue, I believe that the die used to stamp the lid **112** was made of clay. The crudeness of the star pattern on the handle of the pitcher **88** might indicate, although less certainly, that it too was stamped with a clay die. The crispness of the designs of the other stamp impressions, on the other hand, suggests that the dies that produced them were of some other material: stone, metal, wood, or bone. Although we can only speculate as to the material and form of the dies that were used, the similarity of the impressions on C-75-207 and C-1983-55 to the intaglio devices of two extant Geometric sealstones¹⁰¹ and the similarity of the impression on **73** to the device on a Geometric bronze "weight"¹⁰² give at least some idea of the types of objects that might have served as dies.

COOKING WARES

The cooking wares from Well 1981-6 are all handmade and have a hard, gritty fabric which ranges in color from gray (10YR 4/1) to dull brownish red (2.5YR 5/6). The well yielded two nearly complete one-handled chytras, **115** and **116** (Pl. 32), as well as fragments of many more. In all but one case the handles of these chytras are attached to the lip as on

⁹⁸ E. T. H. Brann, "Late Geometric Grave Groups from the Athenian Agora," *Hesperia* 29, 1960 (pp. 402-416), p. 406, fig. 2.

⁹⁹ J. Boardman, *Greek Gems and Finger Rings*, London 1970, pp. 112-113, fig. 166. This vessel was stamped with the same die that was impressed into a clay plaque found at the Heraion on Samos.

¹⁰⁰ L. Rocchetti, "La ceramica dell'abitato geometrico di Festòs a occidente del palazzo minoico," *ASAtene*, n.s. 36-37, 1974-1975 (pp. 169-300), p. 224, no. 23, fig. 78.

¹⁰¹ The stamp impression on C-75-207 resembles the device of a blue serpentine hemispherical seal from the Argive Heraion; C. Waldstein *et al.*, *The Argive Heraeum* II, Boston/New York 1905, p. 347, no. 18, pl. 138. The impression on C-1983-55 resembles the device on the small side of a black serpentine tabloid seal now in Paris (Bibliothèque Nationale M5837); Boardman (footnote 99 above), pl. 208; J. N. Coldstream, *Geometric Greece*, London 1977, p. 155, fig. 50.

¹⁰² C. Dugas, "Le sanctuaire d'Aléa Athéna à Tegée avant le IV^e siècle," *BCH* 45, 1921 (pp. 335-435), p. 371, fig. 3.

the catalogued examples. The exception, lot 1982-161:23, has the handle attached just below the lip. The evidence of Well 1981-6 and the other Geometric deposits at Corinth would seem to indicate that the chytra was in fact the only type of cooking pot used in Corinth during the Geometric period.

CATALOGUE

The catalogue is divided into the following categories: 1) fine painted wares, 2) fine monochrome wares, 3) coarse wares, 4) cooking wares, and 5) miscellaneous finds. All measurements are in meters. The abbreviations employed are as follows: diam. = diameter, H. = height, L. = length, max. = maximum, W. = width, EG = Early Geometric, EPC = Early Protocorinthian, LG = Late Geometric, MG = Middle Geometric, PG = Protogeometric. Fabrics are not described unless they deviate from the normal range of Corinthian fabrics, as described in the text. The colors of the fabrics that are described are identified by the notations of the *Munsell Soil Color Charts*, Baltimore 1975.

FINE PAINTED WARES

1. Neck-handled amphora, neck-and-rim fragments Fig. 3

C-1982-182 a, b. a) P.H. 0.114. Five joining fragments preserving small portion of rim and upper two thirds of neck. b) P.H. 0.027, est. diam. of rim 0.170. Small, non-joining rim fragment. Glaze worn.

Tall, cylindrical amphora neck flaring at top to rounded, outward-thickened rim. Decorative scheme of neck indicates that amphora was originally neck-handled and that upper attachments of handles were some 0.070 m. below rim. Original shape probably similar to the amphora found in Grave 3 (MG II) at Agioi Theodoroi.¹⁰³

Decoration on neck dominated by panel containing 4 (3 preserved) vertical hatched bars and 2 (1 preserved) vertical bars with zigzags, framed above by 2 horizontal reserved bands and 1 reserved band filled with row of dots. This neck panel is flanked by series of vertical, glazed bands (2 preserved) and surmounted by 6 horizontal, reserved bands which presumably encircled entire neck. Exterior of lip bears narrow, horizontal, reserved zone filled with diagonal crosses alternating with groups of vertical bands. Upper 0.008 m. of interior glazed; rest of interior reserved.

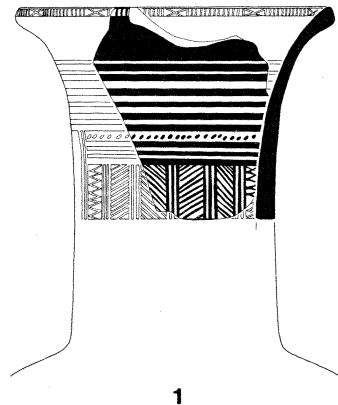


FIG. 3. Neck-handled amphora 1. Scale 1:4

Hatched vertical bars like those that appear here in the neck panel are also found on a body sherd from Well 1981-6 (lot 1982-154). The motif is otherwise unattested on Corinthian Geometric vases. The decoration of the lip with diagonal crosses thus far lacks parallels at Corinth, but they are provided by Argive MG II amphoras.¹⁰⁴ The use of horizontal reserved bands encircling the neck above

¹⁰³ N. M. Βερδελης, O. 'Αλεξανδρή, «Αρχαιοτήτης Ἀργολιδονορυθίας», Δελτ., 17, 1961-1962, B' (1963), p. 53, pl. 55:b; Coldstream, *GGP*, p. 95.

¹⁰⁴ C.28 and C.30; Courbin, *CGA*, pl. 4.

the neck panel indicates that this amphora is typologically more developed and thus probably later than the amphora from Agioi Theodoroi mentioned above, which was found with an Attic LG IA oinochoe.

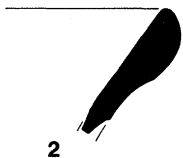


FIG. 4. Amphora rim 2. Scale 1:2

2. Amphora, rim fragment Fig. 4, Pl. 27

C-1982-183. P.H. 0.032, est. diam. of rim 0.160. Small single fragment of upper neck and rim. Glaze worn.

Upper neck of amphora flaring outward to rounded, outward-thickened rim.

Exterior solidly glazed except for narrow reserved zone filled with double axes alternating with vertical glazed bars on lip. Interior reserved. The use of double axes on the lip of an amphora is otherwise unattested at Corinth, but in Athens it is common in the MG phases.¹⁰⁵

3. Amphora, neck-and-shoulder fragment Pl. 27

C-1982-187. P.H. 0.159, est. diam. of neck 0.10. Fragment of shoulder and neck; small portion of lower handle attachment.

Convex shoulder of neck-handled amphora curving inward to tall neck with slightly concave profile; clear articulation between neck and shoulder. Lower attachment of vertical handle at outer edge of shoulder. Single, horizontal, reserved band preserved below level of lower handle attachment; rest of shoulder solidly glazed. Preserved portion of neck panel consists of (from bottom to top): 3 horizontal reserved bands; narrow, horizontal hatched zone terminated to either side by vertical glazed band which continues upward for indeterminate distance; 2

horizontal reserved bands; broad reserved zone filled with multiple zigzags (5 rows); 2 horizontal reserved bands; a second, narrow, horizontal hatched zone; and 3 horizontal reserved bands. Interior of vessel reserved.

4. Belly-handled amphora Pl. 27

C-1982-184 a-c. a) Max. dim. 0.063. Small body fragment. b) P.H. 0.058, est. diam. of neck 0.170. Small fragment of lower neck. c) Max. dim. 0.080. Fragment of central part of handle and attached portion of body.

Large belly-handled amphora, probably of the form represented by T 2412,¹⁰⁶ with ovoid body, tall cylindrical neck, and horned handles just below the shoulder. To judge by the estimated diameter of the neck, the size of this amphora would have been monumental by Corinthian standards; following the proportions of T 2412, the original height would have been around 0.73 m.

Preserved decoration on body consists of (from bottom to top): horizontal reserved zone containing double ax flanked by vertical bars; 3 horizontal glazed bands; vertical chevron zone flanked to left by 2 vertical bands and to right by 3 vertical bands and cluster of 13 small dots. This decoration most probably represents part of a handle zone divided into a lower zone of double axes and vertical bars and a larger upper zone with metopes. The cluster of dots might in this case be the filling ornament for a metope containing a marsh bird, as on T 2412, or a large diamond motif, as on C-75-191.¹⁰⁷ Preserved decoration on neck consists of 5 broad, horizontal glazed bands below horizontal zone containing double ax flanked by vertical bars; this horizontal zone would presumably have continued around the neck with double axes recurring at regular intervals. The horned handle is outlined with a glazed band, and the outside is covered with a series of closely spaced, glazed bars.

5. Imported amphora(?), neck-and-shoulder fragment Pl. 27

C-1982-185. P.H. 0.043, est. diam. of base of neck 0.090. Single fragment preserving small portion of

¹⁰⁵ See Coldstream, *GGP*, pls. 3:a, 3:d, and 4:a.

¹⁰⁶ *Corinth* XIII, no. 18-1, pp. 26-27, pl. 8.

¹⁰⁷ Williams and Fisher, 1975, p. 102, no. 7, pl. 17.

junction of shoulder and neck of amphora(?). Hard-fired, pinkish clay (5YR 7/5) with scattered, small dark red inclusions, very small white inclusions, and minute sparkling inclusions.

Exterior covered with thin, white slip. Three incised grooves at junction of shoulder and neck, painted over by single, broad horizontal band of dull red glaze (2.5YR 6/6).

The origin of this piece is not known. The presence of white slip suggests an island, but the fabric does not correspond closely to any of the white-slipped island fabrics described by Coldstream.¹⁰⁸ There is no other pottery of comparable fabric in the Corinth collection.

6. Oinochoe

Fig. 5

C-1982-186 a–d. Est. H. 0.265, est. diam. of foot 0.090, max. diam. of body 0.181. Four non-joining fragments: a) Large body fragment preserving one fourth of foot, small portion of underside, roughly one third of body to height of shoulder. b) Fragment preserving portion of spout and upper two thirds of neck. c) Rim fragment preserving portions of two rear lobes of trefoil and upper handle root. d) Fragment of lower half of handle and small portion of shoulder.

Oinochoe with low, wide ring foot, flat underside, almost spherical body, narrow cylindrical neck topped with trefoil rim, and vertical strap handle (flattened oval in section) rising from shoulder to rim.

Dark-ground body with 3 evenly spaced groups of 4 horizontal reserved bands. Preserved decoration on neck: narrow, horizontal zone of sloppily painted chevrons surmounted by 5 horizontal reserved bands. Originally, there may have been an equal number of bands below the chevron zone; only one is now preserved. There is no clear evidence as to whether the decoration on the neck was confined to a window panel, as on EG and MG oinochoai, or continued without interruption all the way around the neck, as on LG and EPC oinochoai. The proportions of the oinochoe, particularly the narrowness of its neck, and the dark-ground decoration of its body indicate that the vessel remains securely within the conventions of the MG phase; hence, it seems more likely that the decoration of the neck was restricted

to a panel. (The same conclusion holds true for the other fragments of oinochoe necks catalogued below, 7–9.) Decoration on handle: narrowly spaced, horizontal bands framed to either side by glazed band along edge of handle. Inside of handle and interior and underside of vessel reserved.

7. Oinochoe, neck fragment

Pl. 27

C-1982-188. P.H. 0.066, est. diam. of neck 0.055.

Fragment preserving profile of upper two thirds of neck and rim to just below lip. Glaze worn.

Neck of oinochoe tapering upward to trefoil rim.

Neck panel, as preserved (from bottom to top): 2 horizontal reserved bands; horizontal chevron zone; very narrow, horizontal reserved band; wobbly, incised horizontal line; 2 horizontal reserved bands; second wobbly, incised line. It would seem that the original intention had been to place 4 horizontal reserved bands above the chevron zone, but when the top and bottom bands were accidentally deleted, or partially deleted, the error was corrected by incised horizontal lines. For another instance of incision apparently used as a corrective device, see 39.

8. Oinochoe, neck fragment

Pl. 27

C-1982-189. P.H. 0.054, est. diam. of neck 0.075.

Fragment of central portion of neck. Glaze worn.

Cylindrical neck of oinochoe, very slightly concave in profile.

Neck panel, as preserved (from bottom to top): 1 horizontal reserved band; a broad reserved zone filled with a hatched hook meander; 3 horizontal reserved bands.

9. Oinochoe, neck fragment

Pl. 27

C-1982-190. P. H. 0.036, est. diam. 0.095. Small fragment of central portion of neck.

Neck of oinochoe with slight upward taper and concave profile.

Neck panel, as preserved (from bottom to top): 3 horizontal reserved bands; horizontal reserved zone filled with double axes alternating with groups of vertical bars; 2 horizontal reserved bands.

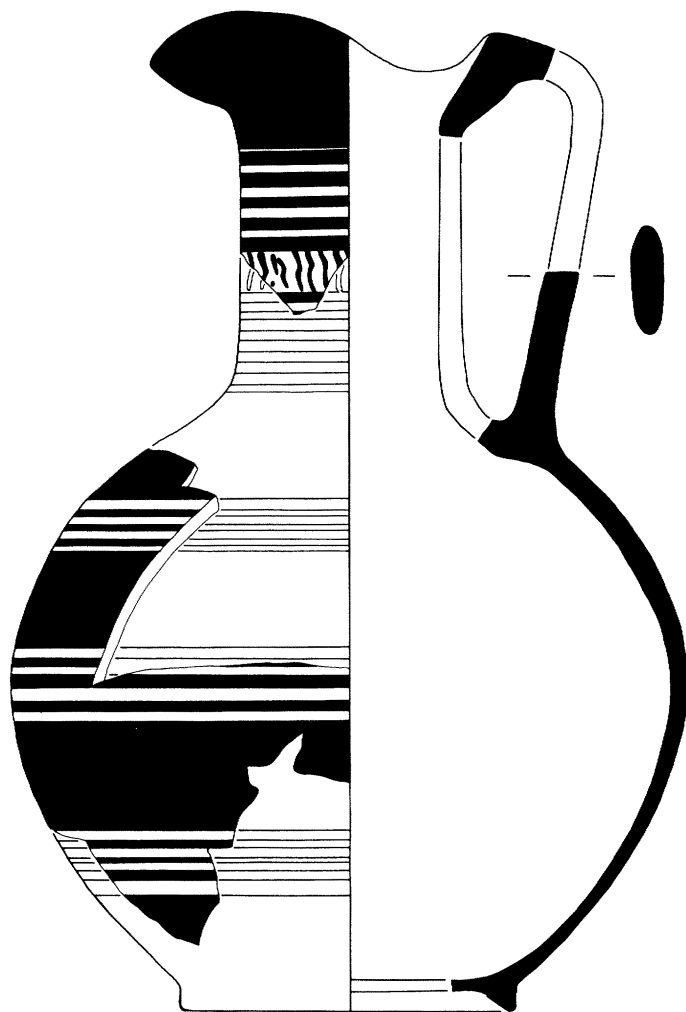
10. Oinochoe, foot fragment

Fig. 5

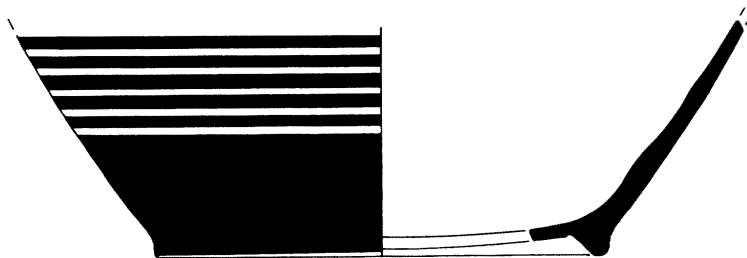
C-1982-191. P.H. 0.062, est. diam. of foot 0.120.

Fragment preserving about one fourth of foot,

¹⁰⁸ Coldstream, *GGP*, pp. 172, 185–186, 190, 289, 294.



6



10

FIG. 5. Oinochoai 6 and 10. Scale 1:2

small portion of underside, and part of lower body. Two non-joining fragments in lot 1982-154.

Oinochoe with a low, wide ring foot; convex underside offset from foot by groove; slightly convex lower body flaring at roughly 55° angle.

Exterior of foot and lowest portion of body solidly glazed; remainder of preserved portion of body bears 6 evenly spaced, horizontal reserved bands. Underside and interior of vessel reserved. The multiplicity of reserved bands on this vase seems to anticipate the continuous banding of LG vessels, but the visual effect is still that of a dark ground.

11. Oinochoe, handle fragment Pl. 27

C-1982-192. P.H. 0.074, W. 0.038, Th. 0.012.

Fragment of upper half of handle broken at top near upper attachment.

Large vertical strap handle of oinochoe, a flattened oval in section.

Outside of handle decorated with St. Andrew's cross (composed of 2 intersecting pairs of diagonal bands) and closely spaced, horizontal glazed bands framed to either side by glazed band along edge of handle. Inside of handle reserved except near upper attachment.

The use of a double-banded St. Andrew's cross for the handle decoration of oinochoai is thus far attested only in the EG¹⁰⁹ and MG I¹¹⁰ phases at Corinth, but it may well have continued into MG II. In the LG phase, however, oinochoe handles are regularly decorated only with parallel bands.

12. Oinochoe, handle fragment Pl. 27

C-1982-193. Max. dim. 0.140, W. 0.040, Th. 0.012. Fragment preserving most of handle (except for uppermost part) and small portion of shoulder.

Large, vertical strap handle of oinochoe, a flattened oval in section, rising from inward-sloping shoulder.

Shoulder at base of handle solidly glazed. Outside of handle decorated with narrowly spaced,

horizontal glazed bands framed to either side by glazed band along edge of handle. Inside of handle and interior of vessel reserved.

The use of horizontal banding on handles of Corinthian oinochoai is attested from PG¹¹¹ on through EPC.¹¹²

13. Narrow-necked oinochoe, shoulder fragment Fig. 6

C-1982-194. Max. dim. 0.136. Fragment preserving less than one fourth of shoulder; upper break near junction with neck. Glaze worn.

Broad convex shoulder of narrow-necked oinochoe, becoming slightly concave immediately below junction with neck. The original shape of the vessel was probably similar to T 2455,¹¹³ which has a broad foot, globular body, narrow cylindrical neck, trefoil rim, and vertical strap handle.

Lower portion of shoulder dark ground with horizontal, triple reserved band. Preserved portion of shoulder panel: row of elongated dots between two series of horizontal reserved bands, surmounted by reserved zone containing eight-pointed star and raised nipple covered with small dots and framed by series of glazed bands. A close parallel for this shoulder decoration is provided by C-50-150.¹¹⁴

14. Narrow-necked oinochoe, neck-and-shoulder fragment Fig. 6, Pl. 28

C-1982-195. P.H. 0.063, est. diam. of bottom of neck 0.070. Small fragment of neck and shoulder. Glaze worn.

Convex shoulder and concave lower neck of narrow-necked oinochoe. Slight offset between neck and shoulder.

Decoration on shoulder consists of crosshatched, upright triangles, each framed by 2 diagonal lines parallel to sides of triangle. Apices of triangles converge with horizontal glazed band around base of neck. Neck itself decorated with evenly spaced, horizontal glazed bands. Interior reserved. A parallel for

¹⁰⁹ See, for example, W-22; *Corinth* VII, i, no. 29, p. 11, pl. 4; Coldstream, *GGP*, pl. 16:b.

¹¹⁰ See C-48-136; Weinberg (footnote 63 above), pl. 19, fig. 26 (right); Coldstream, *GGP*, pl. 19:c.

¹¹¹ See, for example, W-20; *Corinth* VII, i, no. 22, p. 10, pl. 2.

¹¹² See footnote 110 above.

¹¹³ From North Cemetery, Grave 17 (MG II); *Corinth* XIII, no. 17-1, pp. 24-25, pl. 7; Coldstream, *GGP*, p. 97, pl. 18:a.

¹¹⁴ From Well 1950-3 (late MG II).

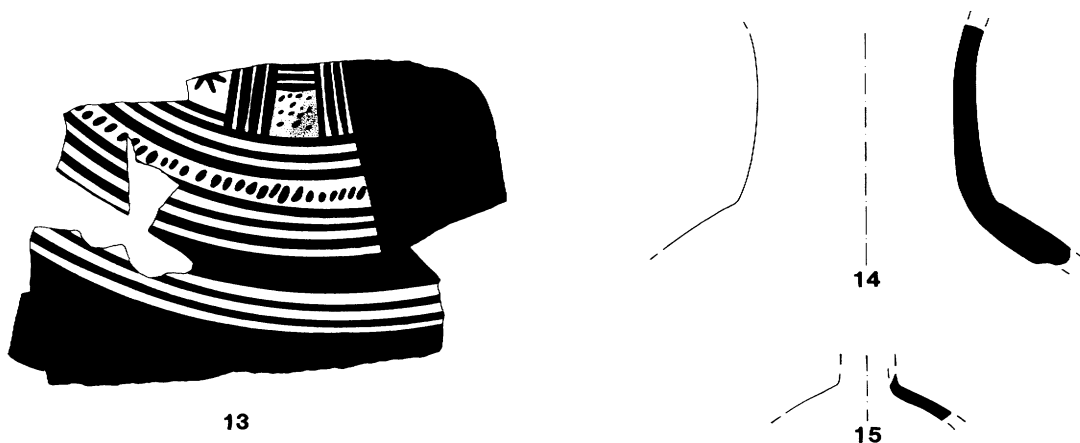


FIG. 6. Oinochoai 13-15. Scale 1:2

the shape and decoration is provided by T 2455 (MG II) from the North Cemetery.¹¹⁵

15. Aryballos(?), shoulder fragment Fig. 6

C-1982-197. Max. dim. 0.026, est. diam. of neck 0.016. Fragment preserving small portion of shoulder and bottom of neck. Glaze worn.

Small, convex shoulder curving inward to narrow, cylindrical neck. The small size of this fragment does not permit a secure identification of the shape; possible parallels are KP 180 (MG II aryballos)¹¹⁶ and C-37-5 (MG II conical oinochoe).¹¹⁷

Small portion of 2 crosshatched, upright triangles on shoulder, each framed by 2 diagonal bands parallel to sides of triangle. Horizontal glazed bands on neck. For the original decorative scheme, see CP-2214.¹¹⁸ Crosshatched triangles are by far the most common shoulder decoration on Corinthian Geometric aryballoi and conical oinochoai.

16. Aryballos(?), shoulder fragment Pl. 28

C-1982-198. Max. dim. 0.027. Small, single fragment of shoulder. Fine, hard-fired clay with a few small dark inclusions; tan with a slight purple tinge (5YR 7/4). Possibly Argive.

Convex shoulder of small, closed vessel (aryballos or small oinochoe). For the shape, see 15.

Decoration on shoulder consists of at least 2 horizontal reserved bands surmounted by reserved zone filled with groups of 5 stacked triangles. Thin, lustrous, yellowish brown glaze. Parallels for the stacked triangles: CP-2217 (small MG I globular oinochoe)¹¹⁹ and KP 173 (MG II aryballos).¹²⁰

17. Skyphoid pyxis(?), body fragment Pl. 28

C-1982-196. P.H. 0.022, est. max. diam. 0.150.

Single body fragment, broken all around, with trace of handle attachment.

Convex body of small closed(?) vessel with handle attachment at point of maximum diameter. The original shape may have been similar to C-70-110, a LG skyphoid pyxis.¹²¹

At least 3 fine, glazed bands underlie a reserved handle zone filled with (from left to right) 3 slender, vertical glazed lines, a diagonal cross, and 5 more slender, vertical lines adjacent to the handle attachment. One horizontal glazed band is preserved above the handle zone. Interior reserved. The fine banding employed here and on 41 resembles that used on a distinctive group of vases from a LG deposit near the

¹¹⁵ See footnote 113 above.

¹¹⁶ *Corinth* XV, iii, no. 24, p. 19, pl. 2; Coldstream, *GGP*, p. 97.

¹¹⁷ *Corinth* VII, i, no. 76, p. 27, pl. 12; Coldstream, *GGP*, pl. 17:g.

¹¹⁸ S. Charitonides, "A Geometric Grave at Clenia in Corinthia," *AJA* 59, 1955 (pp. 124-128), no. 5, pl. 39.

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 126, no. 4, pl. 39.

¹²⁰ *Corinth* XV, iii, no. 9, p. 15, pl. 1.

¹²¹ Williams and Fisher, 1970, p. 26, no. 9, pl. 6.

Sacred Spring.¹²² A parallel for the diagonal cross alternating with vertical glazed lines is provided by T 2795, a large amphora from the North Cemetery, which should belong to the MG II phase.¹²³

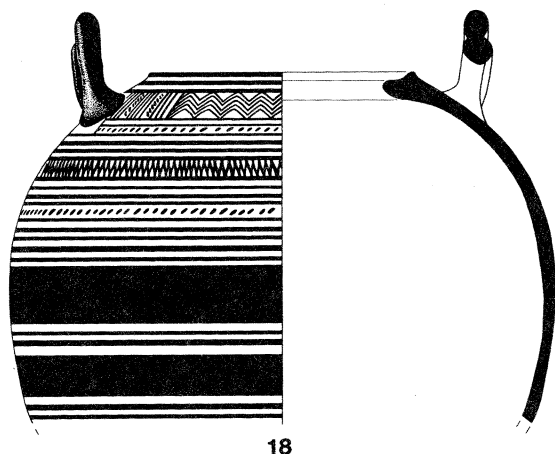


FIG. 7. Globular pyxis 18. Scale 1:2

18. Globular pyxis

Fig. 7

C-1982-236. P.H. 0.187, est. diam. of rim 0.140, est. max. diam. of body 0.290. Numerous sherds mended into one large fragment preserving profile of rim, shoulder, and portion of lower body; one fragmentary handle. Restored in plaster. Non-joining rim sherd in lot 1982-143. Glaze worn.

Pyxis with deep, globular body, flanged rim, and double loop handle rising vertically from shoulder to 0.032 m. above top of rim. Pyxides of this basic type appear at Corinth in the EG phase¹²⁴ and continue through MG II¹²⁵ into LG.¹²⁶ The form of the handles of 18 is paralleled both by a MG II pyxis from Grave 2 at Agioi Theodoroi¹²⁷ and by LG fragments from Well 1978-4.¹²⁸

Dark-ground lower body with at least two triple reserved bands. Upper body covered with multiple reserved bands interspersed with row of dots and zone filled with continuous zigzag. Handle zone comprised of panel of multiple zigzags (5 rows) framed below by horizontal reserved band and row of dots and flanked by series of vertical glazed bands and 2 rows of dots. Top of vessel above handle zone encircled by 2 horizontal reserved bands. Handle solidly glazed. Flange of rim and interior of vessel reserved.

19. Low-footed krater, rim fragment

Fig. 8, Pl. 28

C-1982-199. P.H. 0.063, est. diam. of rim 0.240. Seven joining sherds preserving small portion of rim and upper body; fragmentary handle root.

Krater with convex upper body curving inward to vertical offset rim with concave profile and flattened upper surface. Canted, horizontal strap handle rises from body just below rim. The original shape of this krater and those that follow (20–24) would have been similar to C-37-3,¹²⁹ which has a deep ovoid body and low ring foot.

Preserved decoration on body consists of 9 vertical glazed bands to left of handle extending upward to lowest of 3 horizontal glazed bands on exterior of rim. Hatched reserved band on top of rim. Handle outlined along edge by continuous glazed band. Outside of handle bears horizontal band surmounted by series of vertical bars. (Probably a second horizontal band originally framed the tops of the vertical bars.) Interior solidly glazed. Similar decoration appears on C-37-3.

20. Low-footed krater, rim fragment

Fig. 8, Pl. 28

C-1982-200. P.H. 0.053, est. diam. of rim 0.250. Two joining sherds preserving small portion of rim and upper body; fragmentary handle root.

¹²² *Ibid.*, pp. 25–26, nos. 5–9, pl. 6; Williams, *ASAtene*, 1981, p. 141, nos. 3–9, fig. 1.

¹²³ *Corinth XIII*, no. S-8, p. 39, pl. 10.

¹²⁴ See W-1; *Corinth VII*, i, no. 37, p. 13, pl. 7; Coldstream, *GCP*, pl. 16:d.

¹²⁵ See pyxis from Grave 2 at Agioi Theodoroi; Δελτ (footnote 103 above), pl. 56:b.

¹²⁶ See C-1978-282 (Williams, *ASAtene*, 1981, p. 152, no. 71, fig. 7), C-1978-281, and C-1978-284. All three fragments are from Well 1978-4 and probably belong to the same vessel.

¹²⁷ See footnote 125 above.

¹²⁸ See footnote 126 above.

¹²⁹ From Grave 1937-3 (MG II) in the south central area of the Forum; *Corinth VII*, i, no. 74, pp. 26–27, pl. 12; Coldstream, *GCP*, pl. 17:j.

Krater with convex upper body curving inward to vertical offset rim with concave profile and flattened upper surface. Horizontal strap handle rises from body just below rim.

Preserved decoration on body consists of 11 vertical glazed bands to left of handle. Three horizontal reserved bands on exterior of rim; hatched reserved band on top of rim. Preserved portion of handle covered with 4 horizontal glazed bands which overlap nearest of vertical bands on body. Interior of vessel solidly glazed.

The three kraters in the Corinth collection with comparable horizontal banding on the handle, C-31-41,¹³⁰ T 1789,¹³¹ and T 2733,¹³² are all decorated in the conventional Corinthian LG/EPC manner with continuous banding over much of their bodies. Because **20** has a less developed rim (i.e. thicker and more convex) than these LG/EPC kraters, its date should be earlier.

21. Low-footed krater, handle fragment Pl. 28

C-1982-201. P.H. 0.064, W. of handle 0.030, Th. of handle 0.012. Single fragment preserving less than half of handle and small portion of attached body.

Krater with canted, horizontal strap handle rising from convex upper body.

Preserved decoration on body consists of 3 horizontal glazed bands below handle and 6 vertical glazed bands to right of handle. Handle bears chevron zone framed above and below by 2 glazed bands which terminate against the nearest of the vertical bands on the body. A very close parallel is provided by C-72-45, which comes from Well 1972-4 (MG II/LG); this piece is also a fragment, but it preserves a part of its handle zone, which has two horizontal chevron zones, and its rim, which is comparable to the krater rims catalogued here, although slightly thinner.

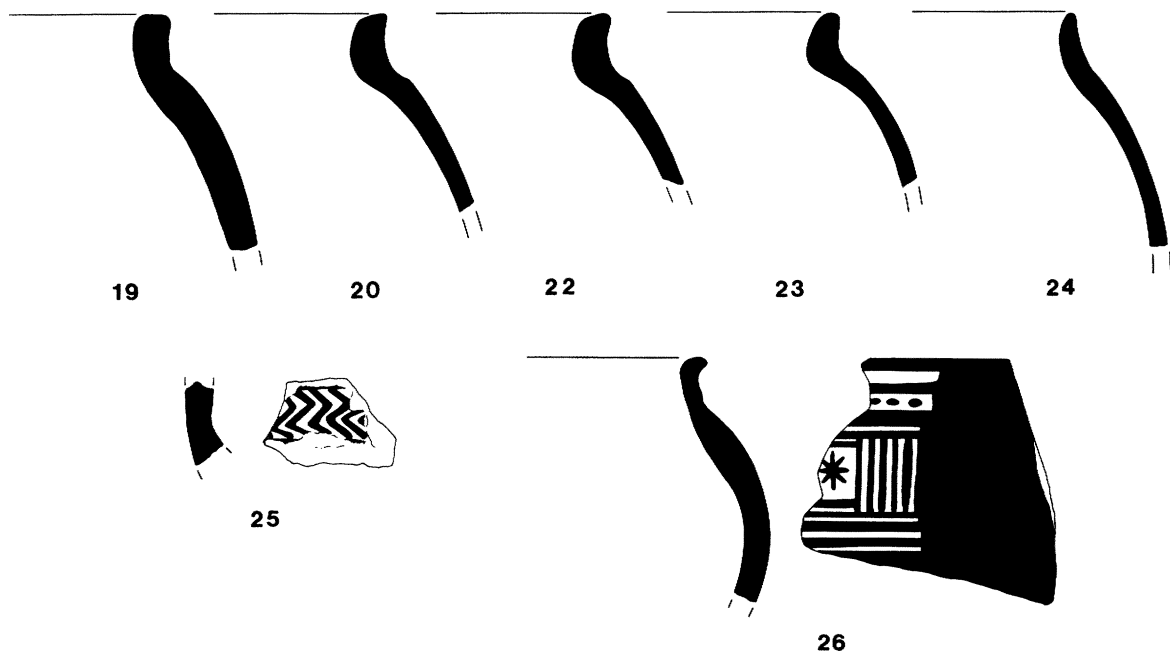


FIG. 8. Krater rims **19**, **20**, **22-26**. Scale 1:2

¹³⁰ *Corinth* VII, i, no. 103, p. 35, pl. 15.

¹³¹ *Corinth* XIII, no. 32-1, p. 32, pl. 7.

¹³² *Ibid.*, no. S-6, p. 39, pl. 11.

22. Low-footed krater, rim fragment Fig. 8

C-1982-202. P.H. 0.045, est. diam. of rim 0.240. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and upper body. Glaze worn.

Krater with convex upper body curving inward to relatively thick, vertical offset rim with concave profile and flattened upper surface.

Decoration on upper body consists of horizontal chevron zone above 3 horizontal reserved bands. Three horizontal reserved bands on exterior of rim; hatched reserved band on top of rim. Interior solidly glazed. Probably there was originally a second chevron zone below the first, forming a two-tiered handle zone comparable to that on C-37-3.¹³³

23. Low-footed krater, rim fragment Fig. 8, Pl. 28

C-1982-203. P.H. 0.046, est. diam. of rim 0.210. Two joining sherds preserving small portion of rim and upper body; two non-joining body fragments in lot 1982-146.

Krater with convex upper body curving inward to relatively small, vertical rim with concave profile and rounded lip; no distinct articulation between rim and body.

Preserved decoration on upper body consists of (from bottom to top) top of a horizontal, chevron(?) zone; 4 horizontal reserved bands; and narrow, horizontal chevron zone. Three horizontal reserved bands on exterior of rim. Hatched reserved band along inside of lip. The non-joining sherds in the lot show that the lower body had a dark ground with triple reserved bands. Interior solidly glazed.

24. Low-footed krater, rim fragment Fig. 8, Pl. 28

C-1982-204. P.H. 0.062, est. diam. of rim 0.210. Three joining sherds preserving small portion of rim and upper body. Non-joining rim fragment in lot 1982-151.

Krater with convex upper body curving inward and then upward to form rim with rounded lip; no distinct articulation between rim and body.

Decoration on upper body consists of 8 horizontal reserved bands surmounted by narrow chevron zone. Four horizontal reserved bands on exterior of rim. Single reserved band along inside of lip (not hatched where preserved).

25. Low-footed krater, rim fragment Fig. 8

C-1982-205. P.H. 0.023. Single small fragment of rim broken below near junction with body; broken above just below lip. Glaze worn.

Tall, vertical offset rim, probably belonging to a krater similar to T 2713 (LG), which has a low ring foot, deep ovoid body, and stirrup handles.¹³⁴ This type of krater, which is in effect a combination of the lower half of a MG II low-footed krater and the upper half of a MG II pedestaled krater, may have developed within the MG II period, but as of yet, positive evidence is lacking. To date, no other examples have been found in a MG II context, and all examples that are sufficiently preserved are decorated in a LG manner.

Exterior of rim decorated with series of three-barred sigmas framed above and below by horizontal glazed band. The closest parallels for this rim decoration are provided by three LG kraters from the North Cemetery (T 2554, T 2713, T 2441)¹³⁵ which have, however, four-barred rather than three-barred sigmas.

26. Pedestaled krater, rim fragment Fig. 8

C-1982-206. P.H. 0.065, est. diam. of rim 0.230. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and upper body. Glaze worn.

Krater with convex upper body curving inward to vertical offset rim with rounded, outward-thickened lip. This fragment belongs to a small pedestaled krater of the type represented by C-37-1,¹³⁶ which has a ribbed pedestal, ovoid body, and stirrup handles. This type of krater, which is the same as the Attic type II, seems to be confined to the MG II phase at Corinth.¹³⁷

Right half of fragment solidly glazed (apparently the area that was originally adjacent to the handle).

¹³³ See footnote 129 above.

¹³⁴ *Corinth* XIII, no. S-3, p. 39, pl. 10; Coldstream, *GGP*, pl. 19:h.

¹³⁵ *Corinth* XIII, nos. S-2, S-3, S-4, pp. 38-39, pls. 10, 11.

¹³⁶ *Corinth* VII, i, no. 73, pp. 25-26, pl. 12; Coldstream, *GGP*, pl. 17:f.

¹³⁷ Coldstream, *GGP*, pp. 23, 97, pl. 5:f.

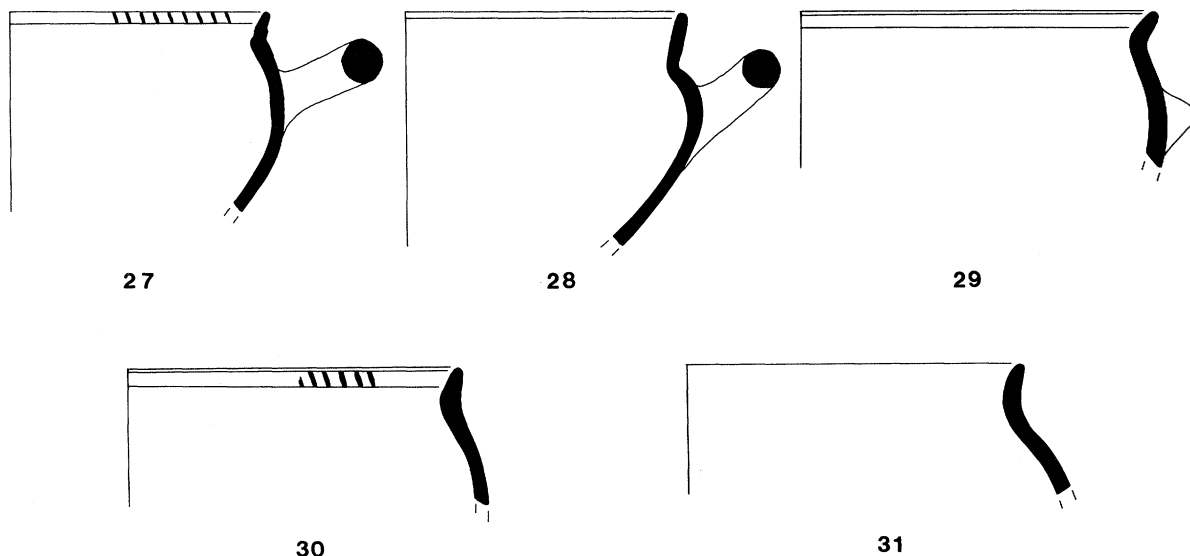


FIG. 9. Skyphoi 27–31. Scale 1:2

Preserved portion of handle zone on left half of fragment consists of reserved panel filled with eight-pointed star framed by bands above, below, and to right. Broad, horizontal reserved band filled with dots along bottom of rim; second reserved band just below lip. Single reserved band along inside of rim (not hatched where preserved). Interior solidly glazed. The other two examples of pedestaled kraters in Corinth, C-37-1¹³⁸ and T 2686,¹³⁹ make use of a large meander for the central motif of the handle zone in accordance with Attic custom;¹⁴⁰ 26, however, shows the more typically Corinthian predilection for decoration divided into narrow, horizontal zones.

27. Skyphos, rim fragment Fig. 9, Pl. 28
C-1982-208. P.H. 0.053, est. diam. of rim 0.140.
Two joining sherds preserving profile of rim and upper half of body; one complete handle.

Skyphos with convex upper body curving inward at top to offset flaring rim with rounded lip. Shallow horizontal groove along bottom of exterior of rim; second groove just below exterior of lip; third on interior of rim. Canted, horizontal loop handle, round in section, rises from point of maximum diameter of body to level of bottom of rim. The class of vessel represented here by 27–31 apparently derives from the Attic EG II skyphos.¹⁴¹ It appears at Corinth already in the local EG phase¹⁴² and continues through LG.¹⁴³

Preserved portion of body solidly glazed except for area between handle roots. Two horizontal reserved bands on exterior of rim. Outside of handle solidly glazed; inside reserved. Broad, hatched reserved band on inside of rim; rest of interior solidly glazed. Because so little of the body is preserved, it is uncertain whether the body was originally solidly glazed or was decorated with a handle zone.

¹³⁸ *Corinth* VII, i, no. 73, pp. 25–26, pl. 12.

¹³⁹ *Corinth* XIII, no. 17-3, p. 25, pl. 7.

¹⁴⁰ See Coldstream, *GGP*, pp. 25, 97.

¹⁴¹ Coldstream, *GGP*, p. 93, pl. 2:b.

¹⁴² *Ibid.*, pl. 16:c.

¹⁴³ A late example of this class, C-1978-278, comes from Well 1978-4 (LG–EPC). It has much thinner walls and smaller handles than the skyphoi from Well 1981-6. Williams, *ASAtene*, 1981, p. 147, no. 35, fig. 4.

28. Skyphos, rim fragment

Fig. 9

C-1982-209. P.H. 0.063, est. diam. of rim 0.150. Six joining sherds preserving profile of rim and upper half of body; one complete handle. Glaze worn.

Skyphos with ovoid body curving sharply inward at top to offset, flaring rim with rounded lip. Canted, horizontal loop handle, round in section, rises from point of maximum diameter of body to just below level of lip.

Preserved portion of body solidly glazed except for area between handle roots. Two horizontal reserved bands on exterior of rim. Outside of handle solidly glazed; inside reserved. Single reserved band on inside of rim (not hatched where preserved); rest of interior solidly glazed. As with 27, it is uncertain whether the body was originally decorated with a handle zone or was solidly glazed.

29. Skyphos, rim fragment

Fig. 9, Pl. 28

C-1982-210. P.H. 0.044, est. diam. of rim 0.190.

Four joining sherds preserving profile of rim and upper body; stub of one handle with its return.

Skyphos with convex upper body curving inward to flaring rim with rounded lip; no clear articulation between rim and body. Reflex handle, round in section and canted lightly upward, rises from point of maximum diameter of body.

Body below handle zone solidly glazed. Handle zone consists of 2 horizontal reserved bands and horizontal chevron zone framed by 9 vertical glazed bands next to handle. Two horizontal reserved bands on exterior of rim. Outside of handle decorated with thin, vertical glazed bars framed above and below by glazed band which continues in loop around handle return. Broad reserved band on inside of rim (unhatched where preserved); rest of interior solidly glazed. Parallel for shape and decoration: C-37-4, from grave 1937-3 (MG II) in the south central area of the Forum.¹⁴⁴

30. Skyphos, rim fragment

Fig. 9, Pl. 28

C-1982-211. P.H. 0.037, est. diam. of rim 0.180.

Two joining sherds preserving profile of rim and upper body.

Skyphos with convex upper body curving inward to flaring rim with rounded lip; no clear articulation between rim and body.

Handle zone consists of at least 2 horizontal reserved bands surmounted by horizontal chevron zone. Horizontal reserved band at junction of rim and body; 2 horizontal reserved bands on outside of rim. Hatched reserved band on inside of rim; rest of interior solidly glazed.

31. Skyphos, rim fragment

Fig. 9, Pl. 29

C-1982-212. P.H. 0.035, est. diam. of rim 0.180.

Four joining sherds preserving profile of rim and upper body.

Skyphos with convex upper body curving inward to rather high, vertical rim with rounded lip; no clear articulation between rim and body.

Portion of large hatched meander in handle zone. Three broad, horizontal glazed bands on exterior of rim. Interior of vessel solidly glazed (no reserved band on inside of rim). Other examples of skyphoi with hatched meanders are CP-864¹⁴⁵ and C-38-409.¹⁴⁶

32. Protokotyle, rim fragment

Fig. 10, Pl. 29

C-1982-213. P.H. 0.084, est. diam. of rim 0.200.

Eight joining sherds preserving profile of rim and upper two thirds of body; one handle root.

Large protokotyle with hemispherical body and minimal rim articulated on exterior by shallow groove. Horizontal loop handle.

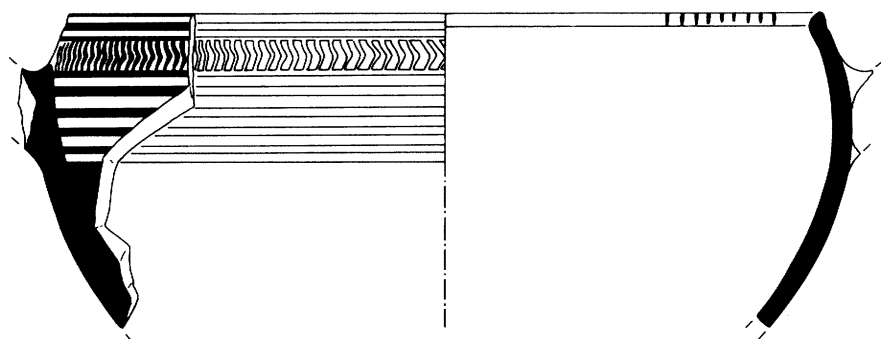
Lower body solidly glazed. Handle zone consists of 5 horizontal reserved bands below horizontal zone of chevrons. (The horizontal bands and chevron zone terminate directly against the glazed area around the handle attachment).¹⁴⁷ Two horizontal reserved

¹⁴⁴ *Corinth* VII, i, no. 75, p. 27, pl. 12; Coldstream, *GGP*, pl. 17:h.

¹⁴⁵ From a MG I grave group north of Peirene; *Corinth* VII, i, no. 62, p. 18, pl. 10.

¹⁴⁶ Found together with an Argive(?) skyphos (C-38-411) ornamented in a LG manner with a wavy band and stars; *ibid.*, nos. 83, 84, pp. 29–30, pl. 13. See also Siegel (footnote 30 above), pp. 33–34, no. 17.

¹⁴⁷ According to C. W. Neef's classification of the decoration of Corinthian Geometric protokotylai this handle zone belongs to the second variety of the chevron type; "Corinthian Fragments from Argos at Utrecht and the Corinthian Late Geometric Kotyle," *BABesch* 50, 1975 (pp. 97–134), p. 107.



32

FIG. 10. Protokotyle 32. Scale 1:2

bands at junction of body and rim and on exterior of rim proper. Hatched reserved band on inside of rim; rest of interior solidly glazed. Parallels for decoration: C-50-108 from a deposit in the area of the South Stoa (MG II)¹⁴⁸ and C-75-265 from Well 1975-3 (late MG II).¹⁴⁹

33. Protokotyle, rim fragment Fig. 11

C-1982-214. P.H. 0.044, est. diam. of rim 0.170. Ten joining sherds preserving profile of rim and upper body; one complete handle.

Protokotyle with profile similar to 32. Canted, horizontal loop handle.

Decorative scheme same as 32, but with 4 rather than 5 horizontal reserved bands below chevron zone. Outside of handle solidly glazed; inside of handle and body between handle roots reserved.

34. Protokotyle, rim fragment Fig. 11, Pl. 29

C-1982-215. P.H. 0.053, est. diam. of rim 0.200. Single fragment preserving profile of rim and upper half of body.

Protokotyle with thick walls and rather high rim.

Lower body solidly glazed. Handle zone consists of 5 horizontal reserved bands below horizontal zone filled with chevrons flanked by series of slender

vertical bars adjacent to glazed area around handle attachment.¹⁵⁰ Two horizontal reserved bands along top of body and exterior of rim. Hatched reserved band on inside of rim; rest of interior solidly glazed.

35. Protokotyle, rim fragment Fig. 11

C-1982-216. P.H. 0.048, est. diam. of rim 0.190. Five joining sherds preserving profile of rim and upper body; much of one handle, including both roots.

Protokotyle with typical minimal rim. Canted, horizontal loop handle.

Lower body solidly glazed. Small portion of handle zone reserved to right of handle consists of 5 horizontal reserved bands surmounted by horizontal zone filled with slender vertical bars immediately adjacent to glazed area around handle attachment. (Comparison with 34 suggests that at a short distance from the handle root the vertical bars would have given way to a series of chevrons.) Two horizontal reserved bands on exterior of rim. Outside of handle solidly glazed; inside of handle and body between handle roots reserved. Six thin glazed lines accidentally applied to inside of handle with multiple brush. Hatched reserved band on inside of rim; rest of interior solidly glazed.

¹⁴⁸ Broneer (footnote 5 above), p. 293, pl. 89:d. Although published as having come from a well in the area of the South Stoa (Well 1950-3), the original Corinth inventory and the field notebook (N.B. 203, p. 135) indicate that this vase and those published with it came from another deposit near by.

¹⁴⁹ Unpublished; for the deposit, see Williams and Fisher, 1975, pp. 100-104.

¹⁵⁰ According to Neeft's classification ([footnote 147 above], p. 107), this handle zone belongs to the first variety of the chevron type.

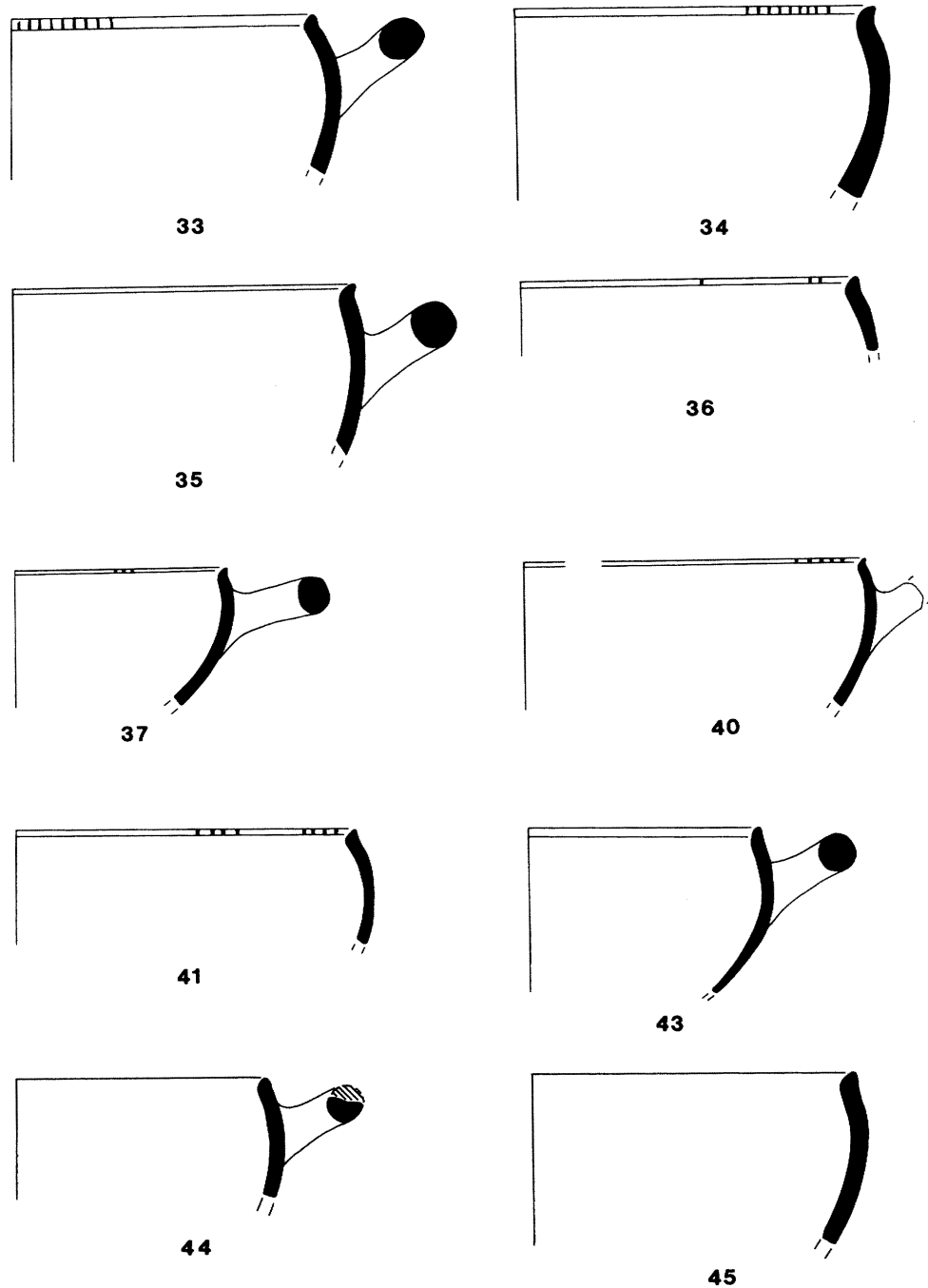


FIG. 11. Protokotylai 33-37, 40, 41, 43-45. Scale 1:2

36. Protokotyle, rim fragment Fig. 11, Pl. 29
C-1982-217. P.H. 0.021, est. diam. of rim 0.190.
Small, single fragment preserving profile of rim
and upper body.

Protokotyle with typical minimal rim.

Preserved portion of handle zone consists of horizontal zone of chevrons framed to right by 4 vertical glazed bands. Originally these bands probably continued below the level of the chevron zone; thus the original scheme of the handle zone would have been like Aetos 666.¹⁵¹ Two horizontal reserved bands along top of body and exterior of rim. Hatched reserved band on interior of rim; rest of interior solidly glazed.

37. Protokotyle, rim fragment Fig. 11, Pl. 29
C-1982-218. P.H. 0.038, est. diam. of rim 0.120.
Three joining sherds preserving profile of rim and
upper body; one complete handle.

Small protokotyle with typical minimal rim. Canted, horizontal loop handle.

Lower body solidly glazed. To either side of handle are traces of vertical bands that originally formed lateral frames of handle zone. Two horizontal reserved bands along top of body and exterior of rim. Outside of handle bears series of vertical glazed bars framed above and below by 2 parallel bands. Thin, hatched reserved band on inside of rim; rest of interior solidly glazed.

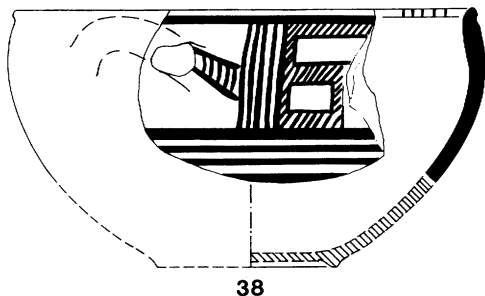


FIG. 12. Protokotyle 38. Scale 1:2

38. Protokotyle, rim fragment Fig. 12
C-1982-219. P.H. 0.046, est. diam. of rim 0.120.

¹⁵¹ S. Benton, "Further Excavations at Aetos," *BSA* 48, 1953 (pp. 255–361), p. 281, no. 666, pl. 42. According to Neef's classification ([footnote 147 above], p. 107) this handle zone belongs to the third variety of the chevron type.

¹⁵² *Ibid.*, p. 275, no. 627, fig. 8.

Single fragment preserving profile of rim and upper half of body; one handle root. Glaze worn. This fragment may well be part of the same vessel as 39.

Small protokotyle with minimal rim articulated on exterior by shallow groove.

Preserved portion of handle zone consists of 3 horizontal reserved bands below portion of hatched meander framed to left by 4 slender, vertical glazed bands. Single, horizontal reserved band on outside of rim. Outside of handle bears series of vertical glazed bars framed above and below by parallel glazed bands. Hatched reserved band on inside of rim; rest of interior solidly glazed. Parallels for the decoration are provided by two unpublished protokotylai from Well 1950-3 in the area of the South Stoa (MG II). On the first of these, C-50-145, the handle is likewise decorated with framed vertical bars, and the handle zone bears a meander flanked by a hatched marsh bird. On the second, C-50-147, the handle zone bears a meander flanked by a four-petaled rosette. A meander is also used on the handle zone of one protokotyle from Aetos.¹⁵²

39. Protokotyle, foot fragment Fig. 13

C-1982-220. P.H. 0.051, est. diam. of foot 0.050.
Two joining sherds preserving profile of foot,
small portion of floor, and body up to middle of
handle zone. Glaze badly worn. Perhaps part of
same vessel as 38.

Protokotyle with convex, flaring lower body and low ring foot; rounded resting surface set off from underside by groove.

Underside and resting surface of foot reserved. Lower body solidly glazed. Preserved portion of handle zone consists of 3 horizontal reserved bands below portion of hatched meander. The lowest reserved band is in fact partially executed as a broad incised line, apparently to correct an error in the initial painting (cf. 7).

40. Protokotyle Fig. 11; Pl. 29

C-1982-221 a, b. a) Max. dim. 0.048. Two joining sherds preserving small portion of lower body.
b) P.H. 0.041. Two joining sherds preserving

profile of rim and upper half of body; one handle root. Rim insufficiently preserved to estimate diameter. Non-joining body sherd in lot 1982-143.

Protokotyle with very thin walls and delicate, minimal rim. Canted, horizontal loop handle.

Preserved portion of handle zone, from area to right of handle, consists of 3 vertical glazed bands and lower left corner of double ax. At least 9 narrow, horizontal reserved bands below handle zone; 1 above on outside of rim. Outside of handle bears row of dots framed by 2 parallel glazed bands. Hatched reserved band on inside of rim; rest of interior solidly glazed. The fine banding, dotted handle, and thin walls of this piece are reminiscent of the distinctive group of LG vases discovered near the Sacred Spring.¹⁵³

41. Protokotyle, rim fragment Fig. 11, Pl. 29
C-1982-222. P.H. 0.032, est. diam. of rim 0.180.
Single fragment preserving profile of rim and upper body.

Protokotyle with typical minimal rim.

Preserved portion of handle zone, immediately to right of handle, consists of (from left to right) 3 vertical glazed bands; double ax; 2 vertical glazed bands; and 3 (perhaps originally 4) stacked chevrons or M's. At least 1 horizontal reserved band below handle zone; 2 above, along top of body and on exterior of rim. Hatched reserved band on inside of rim; rest of interior solidly glazed.

42. Protokotyle(?), body fragments Pl. 29
C-1982-223 a, b. a) Max. dim. 0.025. b) Max. dim. 0.021, Th. 0.003–0.004. Two small, non-joining fragments of convex, flaring body. The thinness of the body and the fact that the interior is glazed suggest that the fragments belong to a protokotyle or related shape.

Decoration on exterior consists of (from bottom to top) upper portion of horizontal chevron zone(?), 3 horizontal glazed bands, and lower portion of reserved zone filled with series of vertical glazed bands

arranged in pairs. Protokotylai with a double-tiered decorative scheme are rare; the only other known examples are C-50-175¹⁵⁴ from Well 1950-3 (late MG II), a group of protokotylai from a LG deposit near the Sacred Spring,¹⁵⁵ and probably a small sherd in the lotted pottery from Well 1968-1 (early LG).

43. Protokotyle, rim fragment Fig. 11, Pl. 29
C-1982-224. P.H. 0.045, est. diam. of rim 0.130.
Two joining sherds preserving profile of rim and upper half of body; one complete handle.

Small protokotyle with unarticulated rim.¹⁵⁶ Canted, horizontal loop handle.

Solidly glazed with exception of inside of handle, area of body between handle roots, horizontal reserved band on outside of rim, and reserved band (unhatched where preserved) on inside of rim.

44. Protokotyle, rim fragment Fig. 11
C-1982-225. P.H. 0.035, est. diam. of rim 0.140.
Three joining sherds preserving profile of rim and upper body; most of one handle. Small, non-joining rim sherd in lot 1982-150.

Small protokotyle with minimal rim not clearly articulated. Canted, horizontal loop handle.

Solidly glazed with exception of inside of handle and small triangular area between handle roots. It is peculiar that there is not a reserved band on the inside and outside of the rim, as on 43; the only other example which lacks reserved bands is a fragment in the lotted pottery of Well 1968-1 (early LG).

45. Protokotyle, rim fragment Fig. 11
C-1982-226. P.H. 0.048, est. diam. of rim 0.180.
Single fragment preserving profile of rim and upper body. Fine, soft clay with a few small brown inclusions, numerous minute sparkling inclusions; tan (7.5YR 7/4) throughout. Not Corinthian. Glaze flaking, especially on interior. Perhaps from same vessel as 46.

Protokotyle with minimal rim distinguished only by a slight upward turn of the body wall.

¹⁵³ See footnote 122 above.

¹⁵⁴ Decorated with two horizontal chevron zones.

¹⁵⁵ See Williams and Fisher, 1970, pp. 25–26, nos. 5–8, pl. 6; Williams, *ASatene*, 1981, p. 141, nos. 3–6, fig. 1. Other unpublished examples from the group are similar.

¹⁵⁶ The lack of articulation is due to the fact that the preserved part of the rim was rubbed over in the process of attaching the handle and should not be regarded as a typological development.

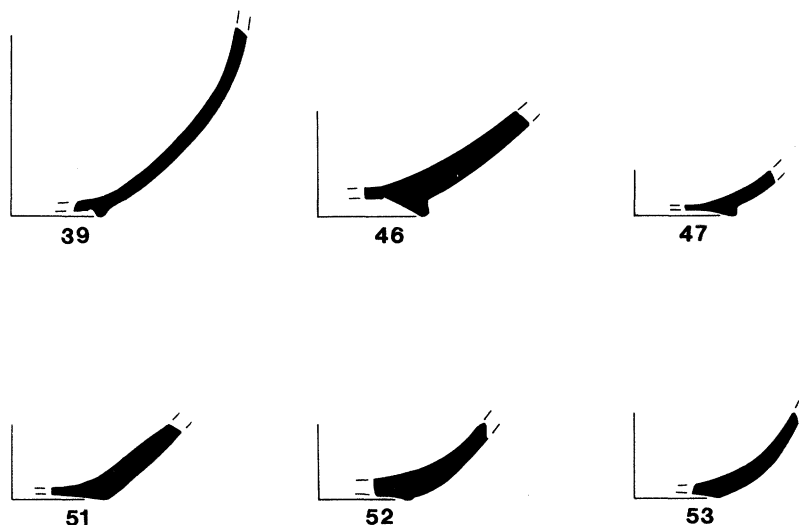


FIG. 13. Protokotylai 39, 46, 47 (or skyphos). One-handed cups 51–53. Scale 1:2

Solidly glazed inside and out. Inside of rim badly worn but apparently has no reserved band. Glaze light yellowish brown on exterior, more orangish on interior.

46. Protokotyle, foot fragment Fig. 13

C-1982-227. P.H. 0.028, est. diam. of foot 0.065. Single fragment preserving profile of foot, part of underside, and lower body. Same fabric as 45; not Corinthian. Perhaps from same vessel as 45.

Low, flaring ring foot with narrow, rounded resting surface set off from underside of vessel by groove. Slightly convex lower body flares at about 35° angle.

Solidly glazed inside and out except inside of foot and underside of vessel. Glaze light brown on exterior, reddish brown on interior.

47. Protokotyle or skyphos, foot fragment

Fig. 13

C-1982-228. P.H. 0.013, est. diam. of foot 0.055. Single fragment preserving small portion of foot and lower body.

Small disk foot with concave underside. Convex lower body flaring at about 40° angle.

Reserved underside decorated with 4 thin, parallel glazed bands. Exterior of lower body and interior of vessel solidly glazed. This is the only foot in the deposit that bears decoration on its underside. Decoration occurs on the undersides of a variety of MG and LG vessels at Corinth, but the practice was never widely adopted.¹⁵⁷

¹⁵⁷ The following is a complete list of all inventoried Geometric vases at Corinth which have decorated undersides: CP-2217, MG I oinochoe from Klenia, decorated with small eight-pointed star (Charitonides [footnote 118 above], p. 126, no. 4, pl. 39); T 2467, MG II kalathos from the North Cemetery, with concentric circles (*Corinth* XIII, no. 21-1, p. 29, pl. 7); C-73-329, MG II (?) kalathos from Grave 1973-12, with large eight-pointed star; KP 171, MG II kalathos from Potters' Quarter, Grave V, with triple-banded cross (*Corinth* XV, iii, no. 17, pp. 17–18, pl. 2); C-50-153, late MG II kalathos from Well 1950-3, with bands and small eight-pointed star; C-66-216, late MG II protokotyle from the Peribolos of Apollo, with concentric circles; C-1977-97, LG(?) kalathos from the area of the Forum, with cross; T 2432, LG or EPC kalathos from the North Cemetery, with concentric circles (*Corinth* XIII, no. 19-1, p. 28, pl. 7); C-70-459, LG or EPC kalathos from the area of the Sacred Spring, with concentric circles; C-1978-333, LG–EPC conical oinochoe from Well 1978-4, with a hatched marsh bird (Williams, *ASAtene*, 1981, p. 152, no. 70, fig. 7); C-1978-294, LG–EPC globular aryballos from Well 1978-4, with concentric circles (*ibid.*, p. 143, no. 25, fig. 2); and C-1978-295, LG–EPC small plate from Well 1978-4, with concentric circles.

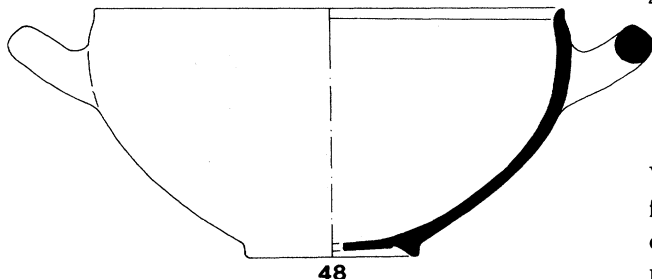


FIG. 14. Protokotyle 48. Scale 1:2

48. Protokotyle

Fig. 14

C-1982-229 a, b. a) P.H. 0.036, diam. of foot 0.046. Three joining sherds preserving three fourths of foot, half of floor, and small portion of lower body. b) P.H. 0.042, est. diam. of rim 0.125. Three joining sherds preserving small portion of rim and upper body. A third, non-joining sherd in lot 1982-154 preserves most of one handle and small portion of upper body. Glaze worn on the exterior of all fragments.

Shallow protokotyle with delicate ring foot and minimal rim. Relatively small, canted, horizontal loop handle.

Inside of foot and underside reserved. Lower body solidly glazed. If there was originally a decorated handle zone, it is now completely worn away. Single, horizontal reserved band on outside of rim. Outside of handle solidly glazed; inside of handle and area between the handle roots reserved. Reserved band on inside of rim (unhatched where preserved); rest of interior solidly glazed.

49. Kantharos, handle fragment

Pl. 29

C-1982-230. Max. dim. 0.072, W. 0.031, Th. 0.008. Single fragment preserving lower half of handle and small portion of body to which it is attached.

Vertical strap handle of kantharos curving upward from slightly convex upper body. Inside of handle convex in section; outside concave; outer edges rounded. No close parallel in the Corinth collection; other kantharoi, such as KP 172,¹⁵⁸ have narrower handles which curve less near their lower attachment. From this single fragment it is not possible to estimate accurately the original size of the vessel, but it appears to have been quite large.

Preserved portion of body below handle is solidly glazed above horizontal reserved band or zone along lower break. Outside of handle decorated with regularly spaced, horizontal glazed bands framed to either side by glazed band along edge of handle; inside of handle reserved. Interior of vessel solidly glazed.

50. Kyathos, rim fragment

Fig. 15

C-1982-231. P.H. 0.032, est. diam. of lip ca. 0.080. Single small fragment of upper body and lip.

Thin, straight upper body rising almost vertically to unarticulated, rounded lip. The original shape was probably similar to Benaki Museum 26,¹⁵⁹ a kyathos with small ring foot, convex, flaring lower body, vertical upper body, and 2 vertical strap handles. All the examples of Corinthian kyathoi known to me are LG or later.¹⁶⁰ Single band of glaze along top of lip;

¹⁵⁸ From Potters' Quarter, Grave V (MG II); *Corinth* XV, iii, no. 16, p. 17, pl. 2; Coldstream, *GGP*, pl. 18:g.

¹⁵⁹ Coldstream, *GGP*, pl. 19:f.

¹⁶⁰ C-1978-266, C-1978-267, C-1978-300, and lot 1978-212:1 and 2 from Well 1978-4 (Williams, *ASAtene* 1981, p. 147, nos. 37–40, fig. 4); C-72-42 from Well 1972-4; Benaki Museum 26 (Coldstream, *GGP*, pl. 19:f); Aetos R48–R51 (M. Robertson, "Excavations in Ithaca, V: The Geometric and Later Finds from Aetos," *BSA* 43, 1948 [pp. 1–124], p. 21, pl. 4); Aetos B779–B785 (Benton [footnote 151 above], p. 294, figs. 9, 10, 12, pl. 44); P 7467 from a 7th-century well in the Athenian Agora (R. S. Young, *Hesperia*, Suppl. II, *Late Geometric Graves and a Seventh Century Well in the Agora*, Athens 1939, p. 143, no. C6, fig. 102); four kyathoi published by K. F. Johansen (*Les vases sicyoniens*, Paris 1923, pl. 10:2–5); kyathoi from Argos (Neeft [footnote 147 above], pp. 100–101, figs. 11–13); from Perachora (Payne [footnote 74 above], p. 60, nos. 7, 22, pl. 13; *Perachora* II, T. Dunbabin, ed., London 1962, pp. 72–74, nos. 624–664, pls. 28, 29, 43); and from near Lokri Epizephyrii (C. Sabbione, "Le aree di colonizzazione di Croton e Locri Epizefiri nell'VIII e VII sec. A.C.," *ASAtene*, n.s. 44, 1982 [pp. 251–299], p. 295, fig. 43).

second glazed band on exterior just below lip. No traces of glaze preserved elsewhere on interior or exterior, although presumably the interior was originally glazed.

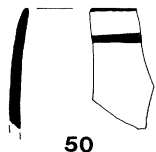


FIG. 15. Kyathos rim 50. Scale 1:2

51. One-handed cup, base fragment Fig. 13

C-1982-232. P.H. 0.020, est. diam. of base 0.050. Single fragment preserving about one fourth of base and small portion of lower body.

Unfooted base of one-handed cup with concave underside, straight, flaring lower body. The original shape of this vessel and the two following (53, 54) would have been similar to C-33-1440,¹⁶¹ a cup with ovoid body, low vertical rim, and small, vertical strap handle. No well-preserved one-handed cups have been found at Corinth in deposits later than MG I,¹⁶² which may indicate that the small fragments catalogued here are old pieces in the fill of Well 1981-6.

Solidly glazed inside and out with exception of reserved underside.

52. One-handed cup, base fragment Fig. 13

C-1982-233. P.H. 0.020, est. diam. of base 0.050. Single fragment preserving small portion of base and lower body. Glaze worn.

Unfooted base of one-handed cup with concave underside, convex, flaring lower body. A very slight articulation sets off the base from the lower body.

53. One-handed cup, base fragment Fig. 13

C-1982-234. P.H. 0.023, est. diam. of base 0.045. Single fragment preserving small portion of base

and lower body. Fine, hard-fired clay with very small brown inclusions and minute sparkling inclusions; tan (7.5YR 7/4) at the surface, slightly purplish (5YR 7/4) below. Possibly Argive.

Unfooted base of one-handed cup similar to 52 but without the articulation.

Underside reserved. Exterior of body dark ground with 2 rather wobbly, horizontal reserved bands. Interior solidly glazed. Banded decoration is attested on only one fragment of a Corinthian one-handed cup (in the lotted pottery from Well 1950-3, late MG II); it occurs more often on Argive cups.¹⁶³

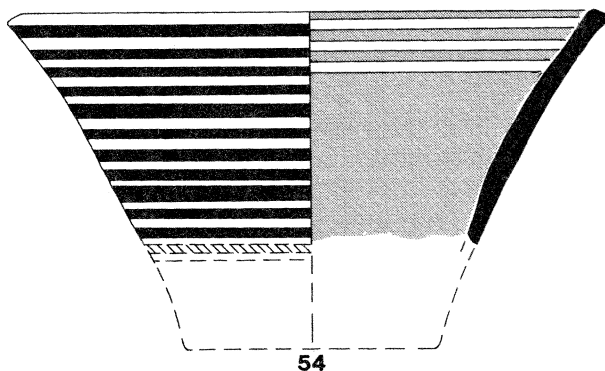


FIG. 16. Kalathos 54. Scale 1:2

54. Kalathos Fig. 16

C-1982-235. P.H. 0.062, est. diam. of rim 0.160. Three joining sherds preserving profile of rim and approximately upper two thirds of body. Three non-joining body fragments in lot 1982-154.

Kalathos with concave upper body flaring outward at about a 60° angle to flattened lip.

Preserved decoration on exterior consists of 11 regularly spaced, horizontal glazed bands. The presence of at least one more band is attested on a non-joining body fragment. Upper surface of lip reserved (unhatched where preserved). Lower portion of

¹⁶¹ *Corinth* VII, i, no. 21, p. 9, pl. 2.

¹⁶² One-handed cups are in fact fairly rare at Corinth; the only inventoried examples are CP-1901 from a PG grave at Vello (*Corinth* VII, i, no. 12, pl. 7, pl. 1); C-33-1440 from a PG grave near the Asklepieion (*Corinth* VII, i, no. 21, p. 9, pl. 2); C-72-97 from Grave 1972-5 (PG) in the area of the Forum (Williams and Fisher [footnote 56 above], pp. 5-6, no. 7, pl. 2); C-69-261 from Grave 1970-9 (PG-EG) in the area of the Forum; C-63-654 from Well 1963-7 (EG-MG I) at Anaploga; and C-26-65 from the summit of Acrocorinth.

¹⁶³ Two examples are C.93 and C.96 (LG); Courbin, *CGA*, pl. 71.

interior solidly glazed; 3 regularly spaced, horizontal reserved bands toward the top. The closest parallels for the shape and decoration are KP 171 from Grave V in the Potters' Quarter (MG II),¹⁶⁴ C-73-329 from Grave 1973-12 in the area of the Forum (not precisely datable), and C-50-158 from Well 1950-3 in the area of the South Stoa (late MG II). All three of these kalathoi are continuously banded on the exterior but, in contrast to 54, solidly glazed on the interior.

The profile of the Corinthian kalathos develops very little from PG through LPC. The few PG and Geometric examples that have been found suggest that the manner of decoration will prove more helpful than shape for establishing the chronology of the kalathoi, but as of yet there is not a complete sequence of securely dated examples. The two PG examples, C-68-58¹⁶⁵ and CP-1898,¹⁶⁶ are predominantly dark ground with horizontal reserved bands. EG and MG I examples are at present lacking. One MG II example, T 2467,¹⁶⁷ has a glazed zone below the rim and continuously banded lower body. The other two well-preserved examples from MG II contexts, KP 171¹⁶⁸ and C-50-158,¹⁶⁹ are continuously banded for their full height. One example, C-1977-97, which is perhaps LG, although not datable from its context, has rows of dots interspersed with continuous banding. One final example, T 2432,¹⁷⁰ which may be LG or later, is continuously banded except for a reserved zone filled with groups of vertical squiggles.

55. Lid of pyxis or amphora

Fig. 17

C-1982-237. H. (with knob) 0.051, H. (without knob) 0.026, est. diam. of bottom 0.125. Eight joining sherds preserving roughly one fourth of lid and all of knob; complete profile. Restored in plaster. Glaze worn.

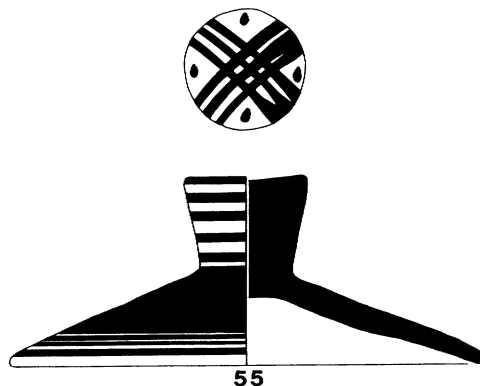


FIG. 17. Lid 55. Scale 1:2

Low, conical lid with rounded outer edge, surmounted by round knob with straight, flaring sides and concave upper surface. The size and shape of the lid would be suitable either for a globular pyxis such as 18 or an amphora. A very similar lid was found *in situ* on a globular pyxis in Grave 2 (MG II) at Agioi Theodoroi.¹⁷¹

Interior and outer edge reserved. Dark-ground exterior with 3 horizontal reserved bands near the outer edge. Outside of knob encircled by 5 horizontal reserved bands; top decorated with a cross formed by 2 intersecting groups of 3 glazed bands with an oblong dot between the arms.

56. Body fragment, Attic import

Fig. 18

C-1982-207. Max. dim. 0.064, Th. 0.012. Single fragment broken all around. Fine, hard-fired clay with small, dark red inclusions and minute sparkling inclusions; orangish tan (near 5YR 7/6) at the surface, slightly purplish (5YR 7/4) at the core. Attic. Glaze worn.

Slightly convex, inward-sloping body of large open vessel; probably a krater.

¹⁶⁴ *Corinth* XV, iii, no. 17, p. 17, pl. 2.

¹⁶⁵ Williams (footnote 9 above), p. 19, no. 27, pl. 9.

¹⁶⁶ *Corinth* VII, i, no. 9, p. 6, pl. 1.

¹⁶⁷ *Corinth* XIII, no. 21-1, p. 29, pl. 7.

¹⁶⁸ See footnote 164 above.

¹⁶⁹ From Well 1950-3.

¹⁷⁰ *Corinth* XIII, no. 19-1, p. 28, pl. 7.

¹⁷¹ Δελτ (footnote 103 above), pl. 56:b.

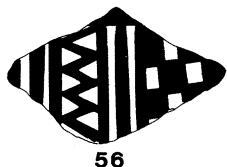


FIG. 18. Attic body fragment 56. Scale 1:2

Decoration on exterior consists of (from left to right) 2 vertical reserved bands; narrow, vertical reserved zone filled with a zigzag pattern; 2 more vertical reserved bands; and zone filled with checkerboard pattern. Partially preserved, horizontal glazed zone or band at top of fragment. Interior solidly glazed. Parallels for the checkerboard pattern and the vertical zone with zigzag are provided by two fragments of LG kraters from the Athenian Agora.¹⁷²

57. Body fragment Fig. 19

C-1982-238. Max. dim. 0.110, Th. 0.007–0.010.

Single fragment broken all around. Glaze worn.

Convex, flaring lower body of large closed vessel.

Preserved decoration on exterior consists of (from bottom to top) glazed area; horizontal, triple reserved band; horizontal glazed zone; and horizontal reserved zone filled with large key pattern. Interior reserved. The key pattern does not appear on any other inventoried Geometric vases at Corinth. Its appearance on this fragment may be the result of Argive influence, since it is a common motif on Argive Geometric vases.¹⁷³

58. Body fragment Fig. 19

C-1982-239. Max. dim. 0.094, Th. 0.009. Single fragment broken all around. Glaze worn; traces of burning. Second body fragment probably from the same vessel in lot 1982-143.

Convex, inward-sloping upper body of large closed vessel; probably a globular pyxis.

Preserved decoration on exterior consists of (from left to right) portion of large hatched meander(?) above 2 horizontal reserved bands and horizontal zigzag; 3 broad, vertical glazed bands framed below by broad, horizontal glazed band; reserved vertical zone filled with chain of crosshatched lozenges; 3 broad, vertical glazed bands; reserved vertical zone filled with 3 vertical zigzags; and slight remains of 2 broad, vertical glazed bands. Interior reserved. A vertical, crosshatched lozenge chain appears on only one other Corinthian Geometric vase, C-37-2485, a fragment of a krater which does not come from a datable context.

59. Body fragment Fig. 19

C-1982-240. Max. dim. 0.068, Th. 0.011–0.013.

Single fragment broken all around. Glaze worn.

Slightly convex, inward-sloping upper body or shoulder of large closed vessel.

Dark-ground exterior with 3 horizontal reserved bands above a horizontal reserved zone filled with hatched zigzag. Interior reserved. The hatched-zigzag motif is otherwise unattested on Corinthian Geometric vases.¹⁷⁴ At Argos it first appears near the end of the local MG II phase; in Attica it first appears on LG IA vases of the Dipylon Workshop.¹⁷⁵

60. Body fragment Pl. 29

C-1982-241. Max. dim. 0.073, Th. 0.006. Single fragment, broken all around. Rather soft, fine clay with only a few minute white inclusions and minute sparkling inclusions; tan (5YR 7/6) throughout. Probably not Corinthian.

Slightly convex, vertical body of large closed vessel.

Preserved decoration on exterior consists of a glazed area surmounted by 3 horizontal reserved bands and reserved zone filled with a small compass-drawn circle. Because so little of the circle is preserved, it is not clear whether it was free floating or

¹⁷² *Agora* VIII, nos. 273, 286, pp. 62–63, pl. 16.

¹⁷³ Of the examples published by Courbin, only one is dated earlier than LG: C.830 (MG II); *CGA*, pls. 20, 109.

¹⁷⁴ In the Corinth collection the only example of a hatched zigzag, C-37-2479, is an Argive import; Siegel (footnote 30 above), p. 26, no. 3, pl. 2.

¹⁷⁵ Coldstream, *GGP*, pp. 123–124.

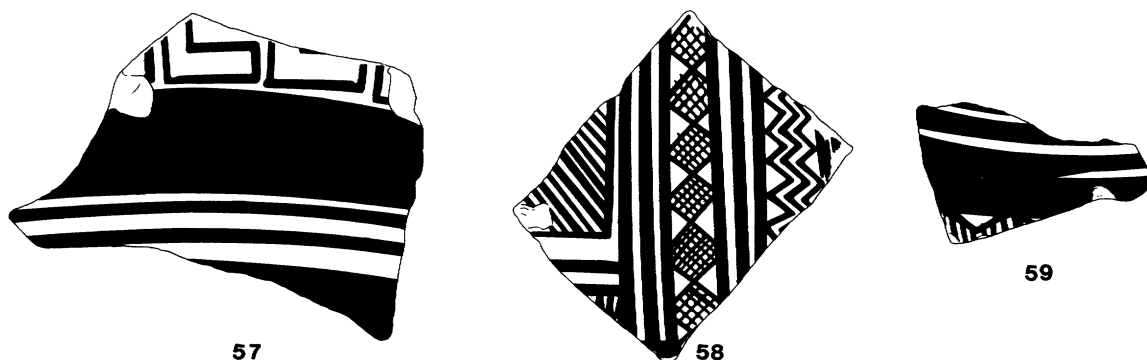


FIG. 19. Body fragments 57–59. Scale 1:2

linked by tangents to other circles in a chain. Interior reserved. The glaze is dark brown, partially misfired to light orangish brown. At Corinth compass-drawn circles appear for the first time towards the end of the local MG II phase on vases such as C-50-148, a protokotyle from Well 1950-3, and C-75-190, a closed vessel from Well 1975-3.¹⁷⁶ In Attica they appear at roughly the same time, in the MG II or LG IA phase.¹⁷⁷ At Argos they do not seem to appear until slightly later, in the local LG I phase.¹⁷⁸

61. Body fragment

C-1982-242. Max. dim. 0.079, Th. 0.006–0.008.
Single fragment, broken all around.

Slightly convex, inward-sloping upper body or shoulder of large closed vessel.

Dark-ground exterior with horizontal reserved band preserved at bottom of fragment. At top there is a portion of an unintelligible decorative element consisting of 2 overlapping lines in added “white” (the actual color is pinkish). Interior reserved.

This fragment is the only piece in Well 1981-6 that has added-white decoration. Deposits at Corinth would seem to indicate that added white was not used before the very end of MG II or beginning of LG. Besides 61 the only pieces with added white at

Corinth that might be MG II are C-1986-66, a protokotyle decorated with a meander pattern, and C-1973-5, a protokotyle decorated with concentric circles.

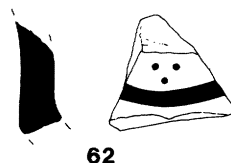


FIG. 20. Body fragment 62. Scale 1:2

62. Body fragment

Fig. 20

C-1982-243. Max. dim. 0.034, Th. 0.008. Single fragment broken all around. Glaze worn. Identification and orientation of fragment uncertain.

Preserved portion of exterior reserved with glazed, wavy band and group of 3 dots. Interior glazed. The earliest parallel for this wave motif at Corinth is C-72-44, an oinochoe neck from Well 1972-4 (MG II–LG); it has a thicker wavy band and larger single dots in the troughs of the waves. Similar wavy bands are common on Argive vases but apparently not until the local LG phase.¹⁷⁹

¹⁷⁶ Williams and Fisher, 1975, p. 102, no. 6, pl. 17.

¹⁷⁷ Coldstream, *GGP*, p. 128, notes 5, 6.

¹⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 128.

¹⁷⁹ See Coldstream, *GGP*, p. 128, pls. 26, 29:a.

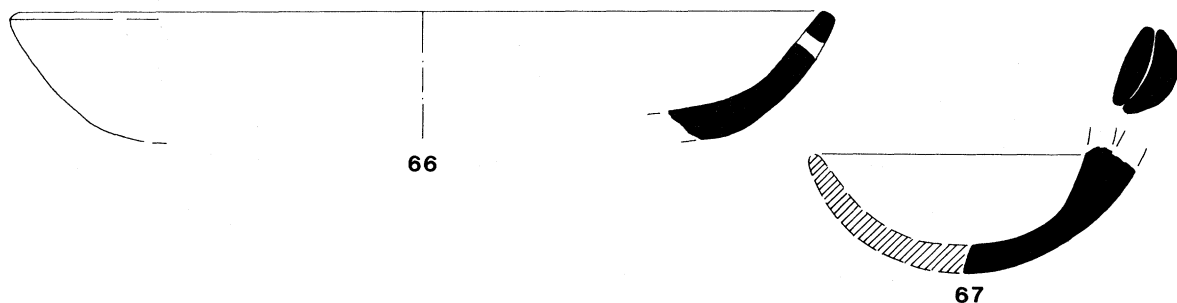


FIG. 21. Shallow bowl 66. Ladle 67. Scale 1:2

FINE HANDMADE MONOCHROME WARES

63. Hydria(?), rim-and-neck fragment Pl. 30
C-1982-167. P.H. 0.121, est. diam. of rim 0.180.
Fragment mended from numerous sherds preserving two thirds of neck, one third of rim, and upper portion of handle.

Cylindrical neck, with slightly greater diameter at top than bottom, topped by outturned, horizontal rim with flattened lip. Attached to neck just below rim, a vertical strap handle (W. 0.041, Th. 0.023) composed of a plain vertical band of clay to either side of a twisted clay cord. Vertical paring marks on exterior of neck.

The neck and rim look most like those belonging to coarse hydrias, such as T 2401 from North Cemetery Grave 18 (MG II),¹⁸⁰ but it is possible that this fragment belongs instead to an amphora. There is no exact parallel for the handle.

64. Trefoil pitcher Pl. 30
C-1982-137. H. 0.177, diam. of bottom 0.072, max. diam. of body 0.146, diam. of neck 0.048.
Largely complete, with scattered gaps; mended from many sherds.

Pitcher with flattened bottom, globular body (almost spherical), relatively small, cylindrical neck, and trefoil rim. Vertical strap handle, composed of three

strips of clay set side by side, rises from shoulder to lip. Vertical paring marks on exterior of neck.

Three pitchers from the Potters' Quarter Grave V (MG II) are comparable in shape,¹⁸¹ but they have plain, vertical strap handles. A parallel for the triple handle is provided by a round-mouthed, monochrome pitcher from Well 1978-4.¹⁸²

65. Trefoil pitcher, handle fragment

C-1982-178. W. 0.031, Th. 0.018. Single fragment preserving upper portion of handle and small portion of rim to which it attaches.

Vertical handle of pitcher composed of two twisted cords rising to small, preserved portion of trefoil rim. There are no comparable handles on other handmade oinochoai at Corinth; a handle consisting of a single twisted cord does, however, occur on a wheel-made, fine-ware oinochoe (MG II).¹⁸³

66. Shallow bowl Fig. 21
C-1982-180. P.H. 0.034, est. diam. of rim 0.220.
Five joining sherds preserving small portion of rim and body.

Shallow, footless bowl with convex, flaring sides rising to unarticulated lip, slightly flattened at top. Small suspension hole (diam. 0.003) 0.007 m. below lip. Probably there was originally a second hole next to the first, as on a smaller, deeper handmade bowl found with fine-ware vessels of the PG and EG phases.¹⁸⁴

¹⁸⁰ *Corinth* XIII, no. 18-8, p. 27, pl. 8.

¹⁸¹ KP 181, KP 176, KP 981; *Corinth* XV, iii, nos. 26, 28, 29, pp. 19-20, pl. 3.

¹⁸² C-1978-301; Williams, *ASAtene*, 1981, p. 149, no. 50, fig. 5.

¹⁸³ C-50-150 from Well 1950-3.

¹⁸⁴ W-18; *Corinth* VII, i, no. 50, p. 15, pl. 8.

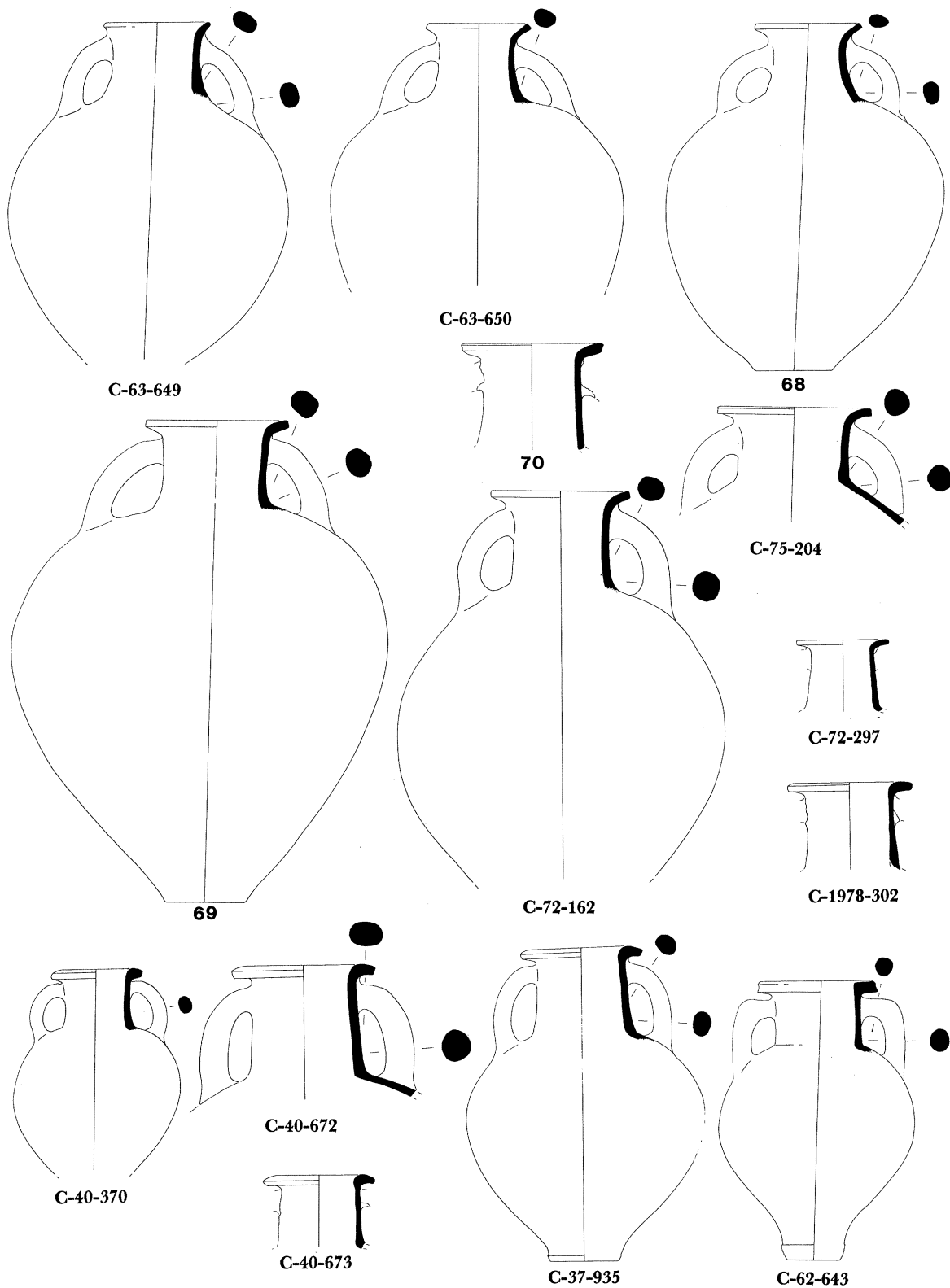


FIG. 22. Coarse-ware amphorae. Scale 1:10

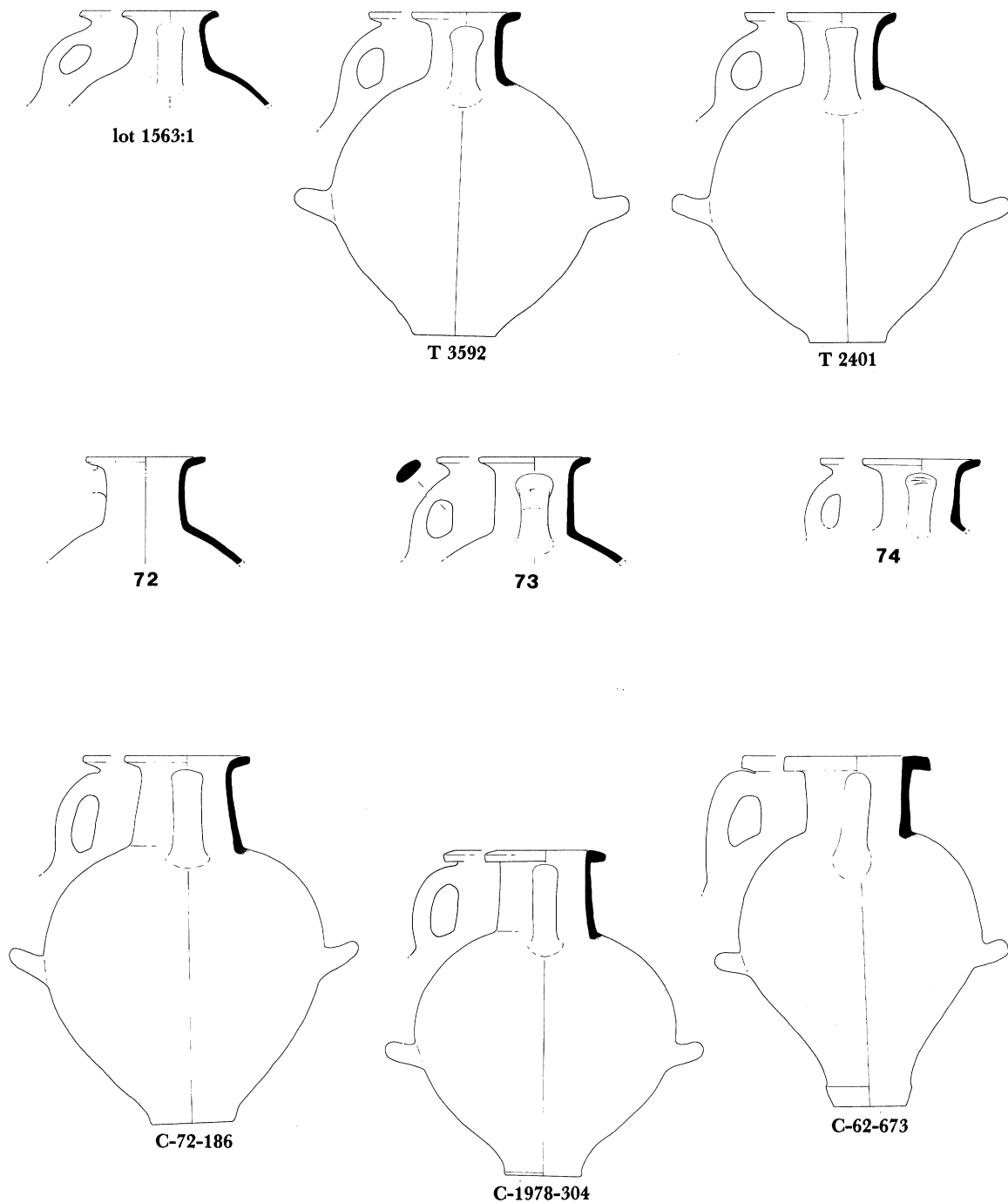


FIG. 23. Coarse-ware hydrias. Scale 1:10

67. Ladle

Fig. 21

C-1982-181. H. of bowl 0.031, est. diam. of rim 0.075. Three joining sherds preserving almost half of bowl with handle attachment.

Ladle composed of shallow, round-bottomed bowl and vertical strap handle. To judge by the remains of the handle attachment, the handle rose from the lip and circled back on itself to join the exterior of the bowl just below the lip.¹⁸⁵ One other Geometric ladle (C-72-21) was found at Corinth in Well 1972-2 (LG); it has a deeper bowl than **67** and a thin strap handle similar to the Early Corinthian ladle (C-32-131) published by Weinberg.¹⁸⁶

COARSE WARES

68. Amphora

Fig. 22

C-1982-133. H. 0.565, diam. of base 0.115, max. diam. of body 0.440, est. diam. of rim 0.150. Largely complete except for small portions of body and two thirds of rim. Mended from many sherds; restored in plaster.

Large storage amphora with plain, uncapped base, very irregular ovoid body, concave neck, and flaring rim with flattened lip. Vertical handles, oval in section, rise in broad arc to top of neck. Single, deep thumb print at base of both handles.

69. Amphora

Fig. 22

C-1982-134. H. 0.795, diam. of base 0.126, max. diam. of body 0.610, diam. of rim 0.233. Full profile. Numerous joining sherds preserving about one half of body, one fourth of neck, one third of rim, all of one handle, and lower portion of second handle. Restored in plaster.

Large storage amphora with plain, uncapped base; full, ovoid body; cylindrical neck; broad, outturned rim (not quite horizontal); slightly concave lip. Handles, almost round in section, rise more vertically than those of **68**. Both handles have slight ridges along outside; one has a single thumb print at the base, the other has two.

70. Amphora, neck-and-rim fragment Fig. 22

C-1982-166. P.H. 0.175, diam. of rim 0.233. Numerous joining sherds preserving most of neck and rim, with upper attachments of both handles; restored in plaster.

Cylindrical neck of large storage amphora with broad, outturned rim and concave lip. Handles nearly round in section at the upper attachment. Similar to **69**.

71. Amphora, neck-and-rim fragment Pl. 30

C-1982-172. P.H. 0.074, est. diam. of rim 0.240. Three joining sherds preserving small portion of rim and neck with upper part of handle.

Cylindrical neck of storage amphora with broad, outturned rim and flattened lip. Broad, vertical strap handle (W. 0.580, Th. 0.015) attaches to neck just below rim; handle composed of three twisted clay cords set between plain strips of clay.

72. Hydria, shoulder-and-neck fragment Fig. 23

Lot 1982-161:1. P.H. 0.153, est. diam. of rim 0.170. Twenty joining sherds preserving small portion of shoulder, about three fourths of neck, one fourth of rim, and upper handle root.

Hydria with convex shoulder, slightly concave neck, outturned rim, and flattened lip. Vertical handle, oval in section, attaches to neck just below rim.

73. Hydria(?) with stamped handle Figs. 23, 24, Pl. 31

C-1982-132. P.H. 0.173, est. diam. of rim *ca.* 0.170. Hard-fired clay with numerous, dark red-to-black mudstone inclusions and a few white inclusions; brick red (2.5YR 6/6–5/8) to gray (7.5YR 6/2) at core. Streaky, light grayish brown slip (7.5YR 6/4 to 10YR 6/2) on surface. This fabric looks considerably different from the typical, Corinthian Geometric coarse-ware fabric, but its similarity to the fabric of some later, Corinthian Type A, transport amphoras, such as C-71-393,¹⁸⁷ suggests that it is actually local.

¹⁸⁵ A PG ladle from Leukandi has a handle that similarly circles back on itself; in this case, however, the handle appears to be round in section. V. R. Desborough, R. V. Nicholls, M. Popham, "A Euboean Centaur," *BSA* 65, 1970 (pp. 21–30), p. 23, pl. 11.

¹⁸⁶ *Corinth* VII, i, no. 302, p. 70, pl. 37.

¹⁸⁷ Koehler (footnote 31 above).

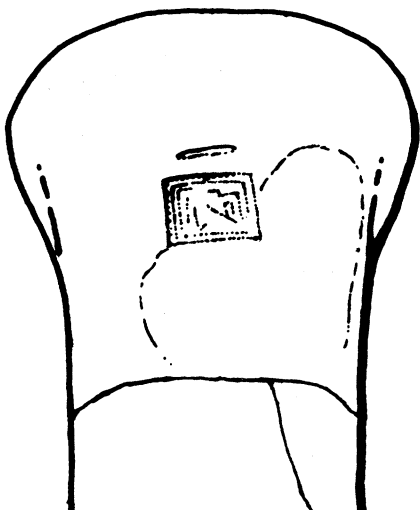


FIG. 24. Stamp on handle of hydria(?) 73. Scale 1:1

Seventeen joining sherds preserving small portion of shoulder, neck, and rim; one complete handle.

Large vessel with convex shoulder, cylindrical neck, outturned rim, and flattened lip. Vertical handle, oval in section (W. 0.395, Th. 0.019 at midpoint), rises from shoulder to upper part of neck. It is not absolutely certain that this fragment belongs to a hydria rather than to an amphora, but the flatness of the handle is paralleled only by other hydrias.

The upper part of the handle bears a square stamp impression (0.014 m. on a side) which shows a geometrically rendered, human figure in relief framed on all sides by a narrow, relief-line border. The head of the figure is square, and the face is featureless; the upper arms extend to the sides in an upward curve; the lower arms hang downward; the legs are widely splayed. Clothing is perhaps suggested by a raised line extending diagonally from the right shoulder to the left leg and by a raised area between the legs.

74. Hydria, neck-and-rim fragment Fig. 23

C-1982-168. P.H. 0.125, est. diam. of rim *ca.* 0.18. Four joining sherds preserving small portion of neck and rim; one complete handle.

Hydria with cylindrical neck, outturned rim, and flattened lip. Vertical handle, oval in section, attaches to neck just below rim.

At top of handle near upper attachment are three incised lines, executed prior to firing. The meaning of these lines, whether a designation of capacity, a mark pertaining to a kiln load or a purchaser's order, or something else, is not clear. So far the only parallels within the Geometric and EPC material at Corinth are C-63-650, an EG or MG I amphora with three incised lines on its neck,¹⁸⁸ and C-40-370, an EPC amphora with three short incised lines on one of its handles.¹⁸⁹

75. Kados

Fig. 25

C-1982-176. Max. dim. 0.246. Large fragment, composed of 17 joining sherds, preserving a portion of body, neck, and rim (missing lip); one complete handle.

Closed vessel with globular body, inward-sloping neck, and outturned rim. Vertical strap handle (W. 0.035, Th. 0.010) rises in broad arc from upper body to just below lip. The precise orientation of the preserved fragment of this vessel is uncertain, but the shape is comparable to several LG vessels of cooking fabric in the Athenian Agora.¹⁹⁰ It is from these vessels that the term "kados" has been adopted here.¹⁹¹

76. Pithos

Pl. 30

C-1982-164. P.H. 0.670, max. diam. 0.850, diam. of lip 0.610–0.630, Th. of body wall 0.022. Most of upper body and neck mended from many sherds; lower body missing.

Pithos with irregularly formed, convex upper body curving inward at top to concave neck (*ca.* 0.230 m. high), which inclines slightly outward to unarticulated, rounded lip. The missing lower body probably tapered to a narrow toe, as on a comparable Argive pithos.¹⁹²

Raised band (*ca.* 0.023 m. wide) at junction of body and neck decorated with two horizontal lines framing a series of diagonal lines impressed with a comblike instrument. The employment of similar

¹⁸⁸ From Well 1963-7 at Anaploga.

¹⁸⁹ From Well 1940-5; Weinberg, 1948, p. 212, no. C16, pl. 76.

¹⁹⁰ *Agora VIII*, nos. 195–197, 200–202, pp. 54–55, pl. 11.

¹⁹¹ On the term "kados", see D. A. Amyx, "The Attic Stelai, Part III: Vases and Other Containers," *Hesperia* 27, 1958 (pp. 163–310), pp. 186–190.

¹⁹² C.3967; Courbin, *CGA*, pl. 106.

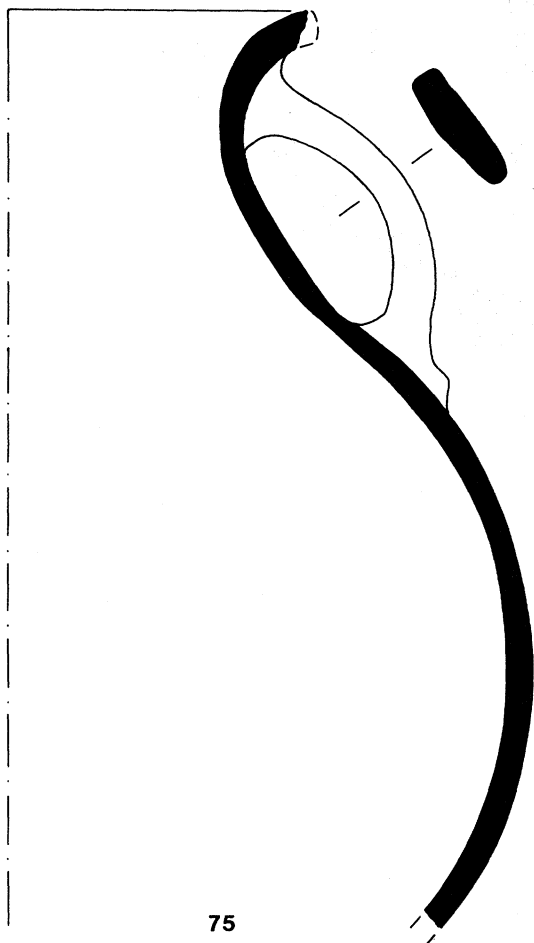


FIG. 25. Kados 75. Scale 1:2

raised decorated bands is common on pithoi both at Corinth (see **81** and **82**) and Argos.¹⁹³ Similar impressed decoration executed with a comblike instrument is attested on three other fragments from Well 1981-6 (see **82**) and on C-37-916 from Well 1937-2 (Middle to Late Protocorinthian).

77. Pithos Fig. 26

Lot 1982-161:25 a, b. a) P.H. 0.245, est. diam. of base 0.230. Seventeen joining sherds preserving less than half of base and small portion of lower body. b) P.H. 0.127, est. diam. of rim 0.590, Th. of body wall 0.03. Eight joining sherds preserving small portion of rim and uppermost part of body.

Numerous, non-joining body fragments in lot 1982-146. Exterior surface spalled.

Pithos with plain, flat base, broad, globular body, and outturned rim with flat, sloping outer edge and convex upper surface. The surviving body fragments are insufficient to restore the full profile or to determine the original height. The body seems to have been completely undecorated.

78. Pithos, toe fragment Fig. 26

Lot 1982-161:27. P.H. 0.107, diam. of toe 0.110. Single fragment preserving all of toe (minus chips) and a small portion of the bottom of the body.

Pithos with knoblike toe and broad, convex lower body.

79. Pithos, rim fragment Fig. 26

Lot 1982-161:24. P.H. 0.113, est. diam. of rim 0.550, Th. of body wall 0.018. Five joining sherds preserving small portion of rim and uppermost part of body. Several non-joining body sherds which may belong to this pithos in lots 1982-157 and 1982-158.

Pithos with broad upper body curving inward to wide, outturned, horizontal rim with slightly concave, vertical outer edge. (The rim was obviously formed by adding a separate band of clay along the exterior of the upper edge of the body.) The non-joining body sherds (all undecorated) do not permit the profile of the lower body to be reconstructed.

Slight ridge encircles body just below rim.

80. Pithos, rim fragment Fig. 26

Lot 1982-161:26. P.H. 0.095, est. diam. of rim 0.60. Single fragment preserving small portion of rim and uppermost part of body.

Pithos with broad upper body curving in only slightly to heavy, outturned, horizontal rim with roughly flattened outer edge.

81. Pithos, body fragment Pl. 30

Lot 1982-161:19. Max. dim. 0.159, Th. of body wall 0.022. Single body fragment broken all around.

Convex body of pithos with horizontal band (W. 0.040), projecting 0.013 m. from exterior. Flat

¹⁹³ Three examples are published by Courbin, *loc. cit.*

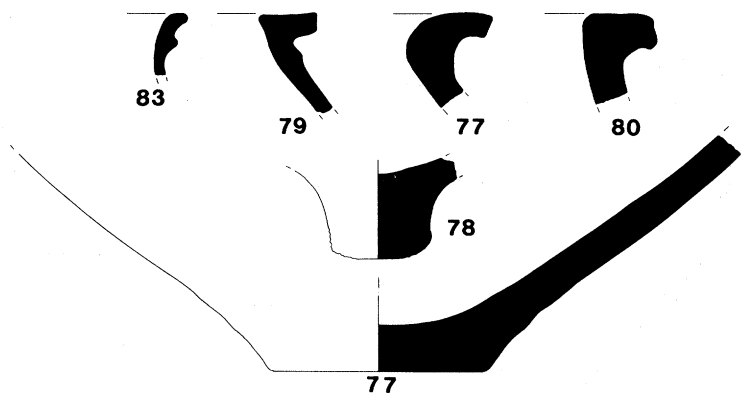


FIG. 26. Pithoi 77–80. Storage jar 83. Scale 1:2

outer face of band bears single row of crude impressed circles with 0.008 m. diameter. Similar impressed circles appear on the decorative band of a LG pithos at Argos.¹⁹⁴

82. Pithos, body fragment Pl. 30

Lot 1982-161:20. Max. dim. 0.088, Th. 0.025.
Single body fragment broken all around.

Concave wall of pithos with horizontal band (W. 0.042) projecting 0.006–0.007 m. from the exterior. Flat outer face of band bears horizontal zigzag pattern impressed with a comblike instrument with eight teeth. In lots 1982-144 and 1982-151 there are two other pithos body fragments from Well 1981-6 with similar bands bearing impressed horizontal zigzags.

83. Large storage(?) vessel, rim Fig. 26, Pl. 30
fragment

C-1982-171. P.H. 0.068, est. diam. of rim *ca.* 0.600, Th. of body wall 0.011. Single fragment preserving very small portion of upper body and rim.

Large, open vessel with vertical upper body, slightly concave in profile, rising to outward-thickened lip. The original shape of this vessel remains in doubt; no well-preserved parallels survive.

At 0.030 m. below lip, a raised, horizontal band decorated with single row of short, diagonal, incised lines imitating rope. Two rows of similar incised

lines (angled in opposite directions) run along exterior of lip; a third row runs along interior of lip. The rim fragment of a large open vessel (C-63-619) from Well 1963-7 at Anaploga (EG/MG I) has a row of similar, short incised lines along the exterior and interior of the lip.

84. Jar with horizontal handles Pl. 31

Lot 1982-161:4. Max. dim. 0.083. Ten joining sherds preserving small part of shoulder and neck; one complete handle.

Jar with convex shoulder rising in continuous curve to wide, concave lower neck. Canted, horizontal handle, oval in section, rises from shoulder. The precise shape of this vessel cannot be reconstructed since the orientation of the fragment cannot be accurately determined (Plate 31 shows merely what seems to be a reasonable orientation). No close parallels exist at Corinth. The only vessels that are at all similar are two miniatures; one from a PG or EG grave at Corinth,¹⁹⁵ the other from a MG I grave at Klenia.¹⁹⁶

85. Pitcher Fig. 27

C-1982-135. H. 0.346, diam. of base 0.095, max. diam. of body 0.258, diam. of neck 0.102. Largely complete; missing spout and scattered pieces throughout body. Mended from numerous sherds; restored in plaster.

Pitcher with flat uncapped base, globular body,

¹⁹⁴ C.3966; Courbin, *CGA*, pl. 106.

¹⁹⁵ W-16; *Corinth* VII, i, no. 52, p. 15, pl. 9.

¹⁹⁶ CP-2221; Charitonides (footnote 118 above), p. 125, no. 1, pl. 39.

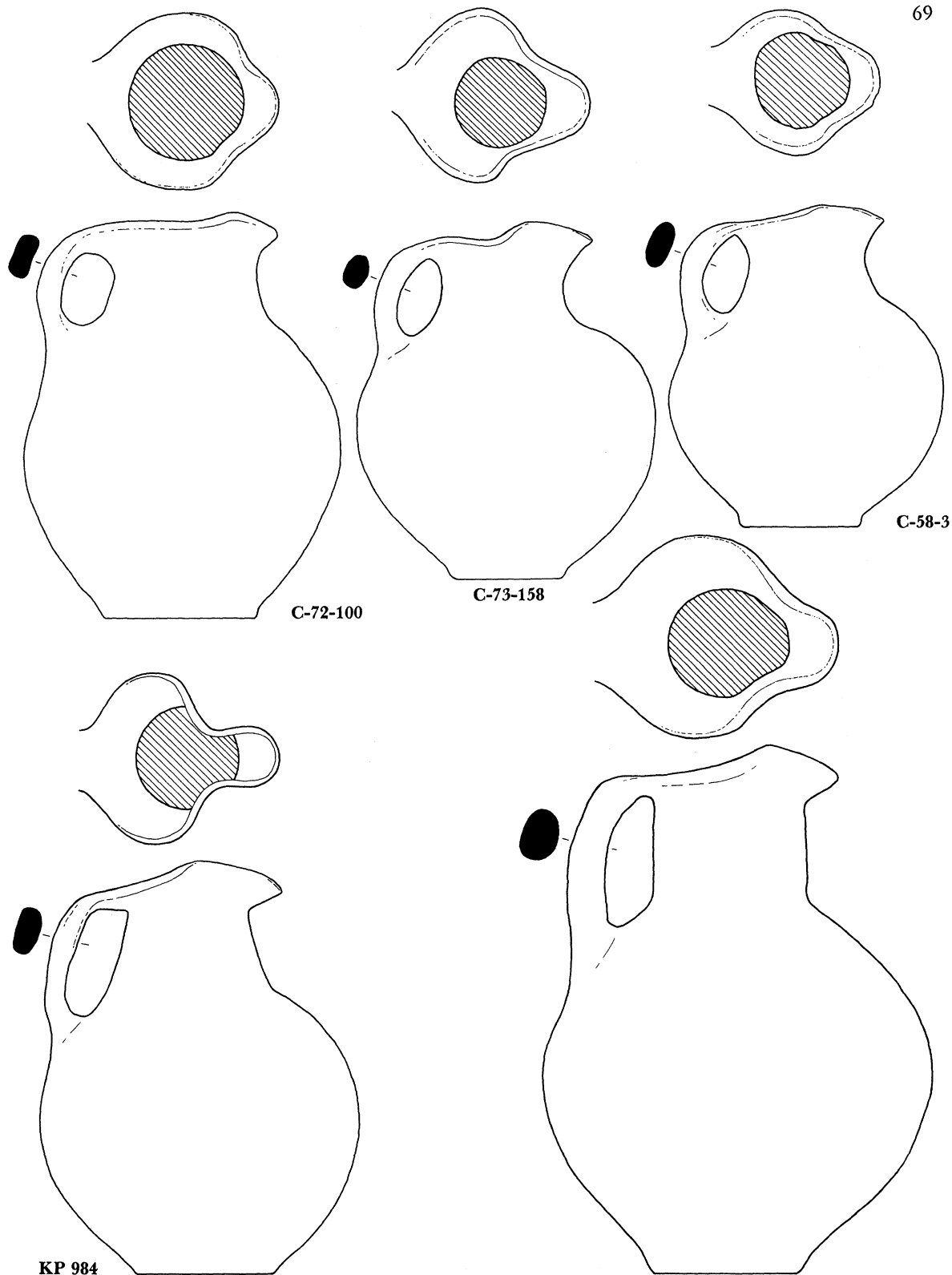


FIG. 27. Coarse-ware pitchers. Scale 1:4

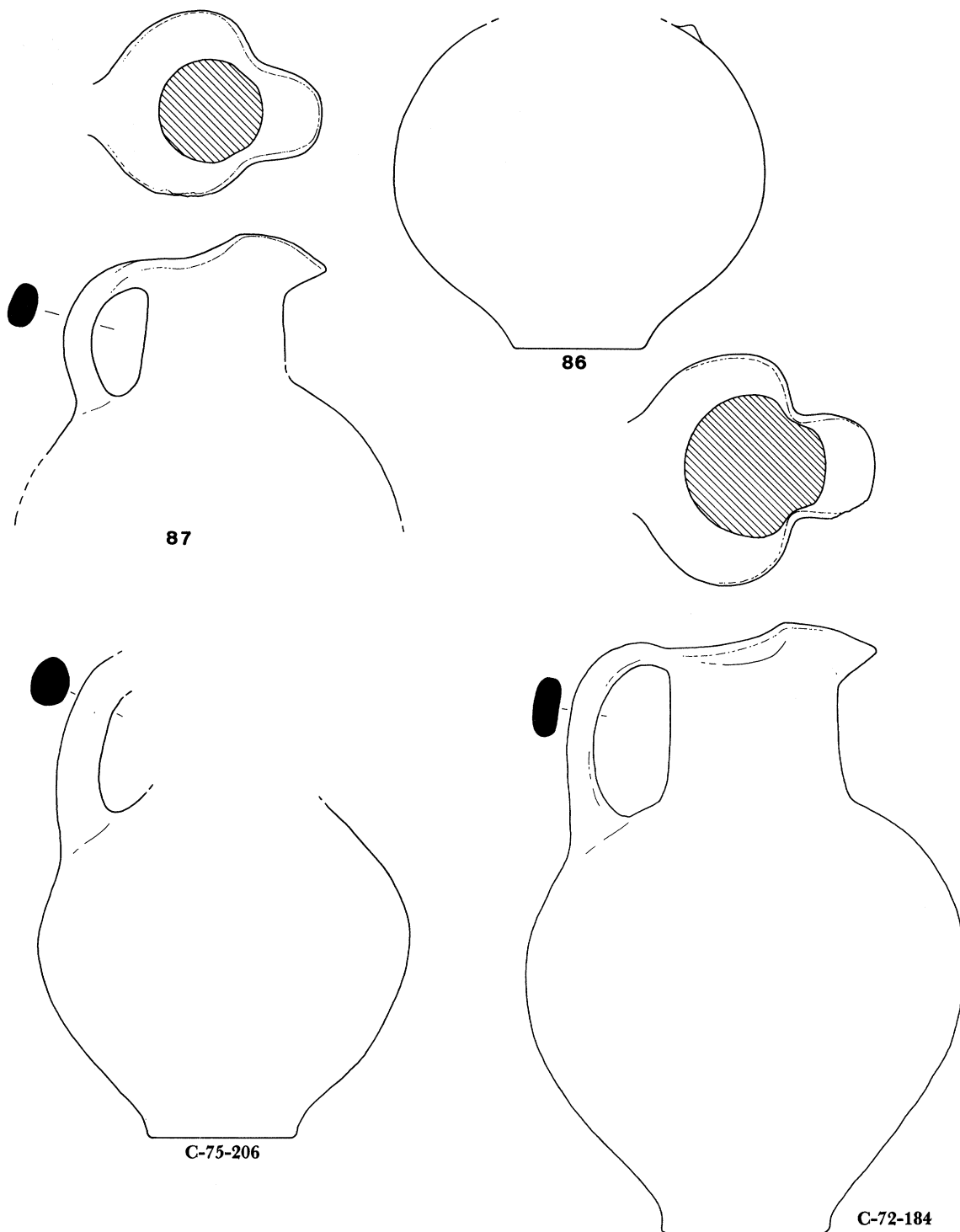


FIG. 28. Coarse-ware pitchers. Scale 1:4

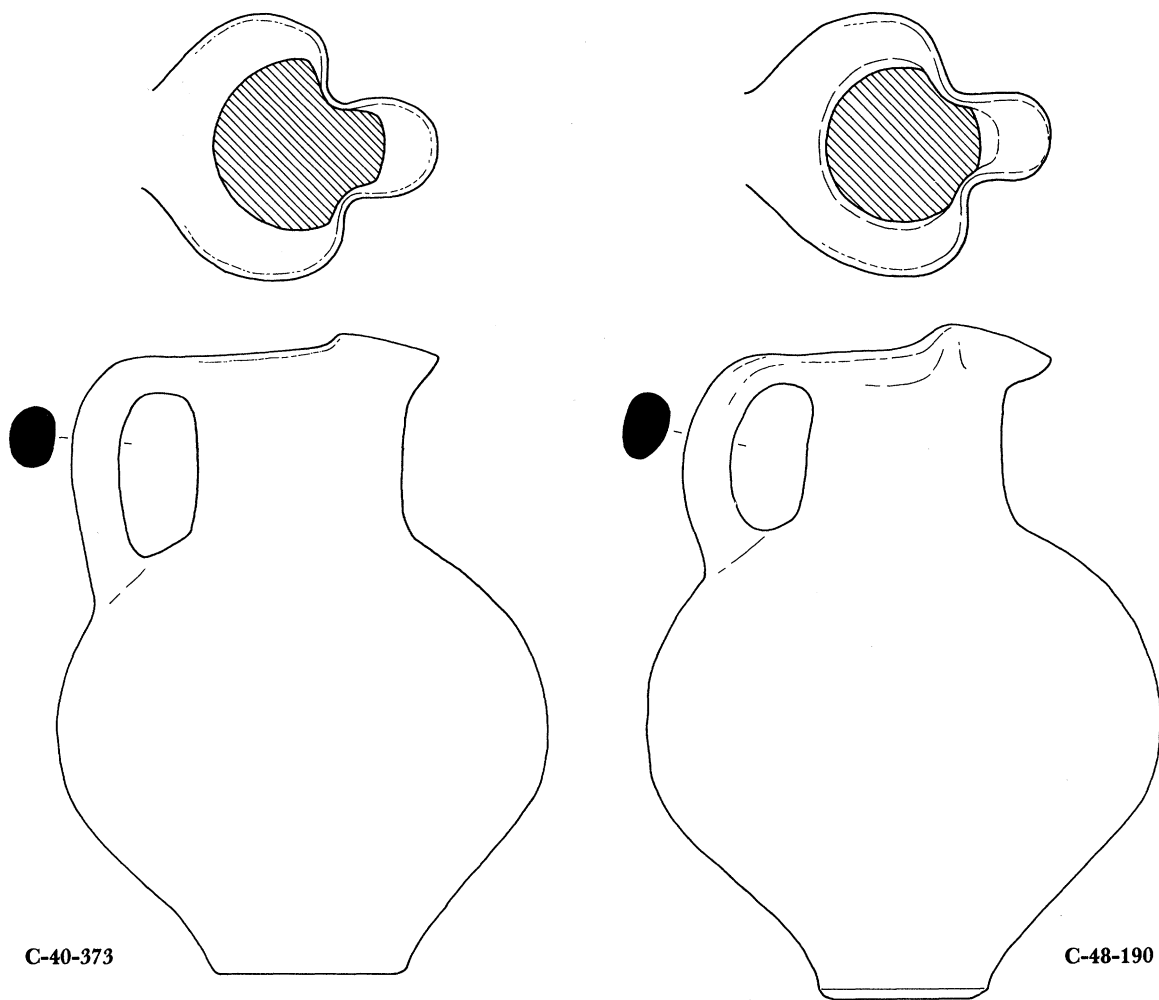


FIG. 29. Coarse-ware pitchers. Scale 1:4

cylindrical neck, and trefoil rim. Vertical handle, oval in section, rises vertically from upper body and curves inward to rim.

86. Pitcher Fig. 28

Lot 1982-161:3. P.H. 0.206, est. diam. of base 0.08. Fifteen joining sherds preserving profile of nearly all of base and body.

Pitcher with flat, uncapped base and globular body. Raised nipple on shoulder. Vertical burnishing marks on lower body.

87. Pitcher, shoulder-and-neck fragment Fig. 28

Lot 1982-161:28. P.H. 0.179. Numerous joining

sherds preserving large portion of shoulder, nearly all of neck, rim, and handle.

Pitcher with convex shoulder, cylindrical neck, and trefoil rim. Vertical handle, oval in section, rises from shoulder to rim. Single thumb print at base of handle.

88. Stamped handle of pitcher(?) Pl. 31

C-1982-131. Max. dim. 0.072, W. 0.027, Th. 0.013. Single fragment preserving lower half of handle and small portion of shoulder to which it attaches.

Small vertical handle, flattened oval in section, rising from inward-sloping shoulder. Interior of shoulder

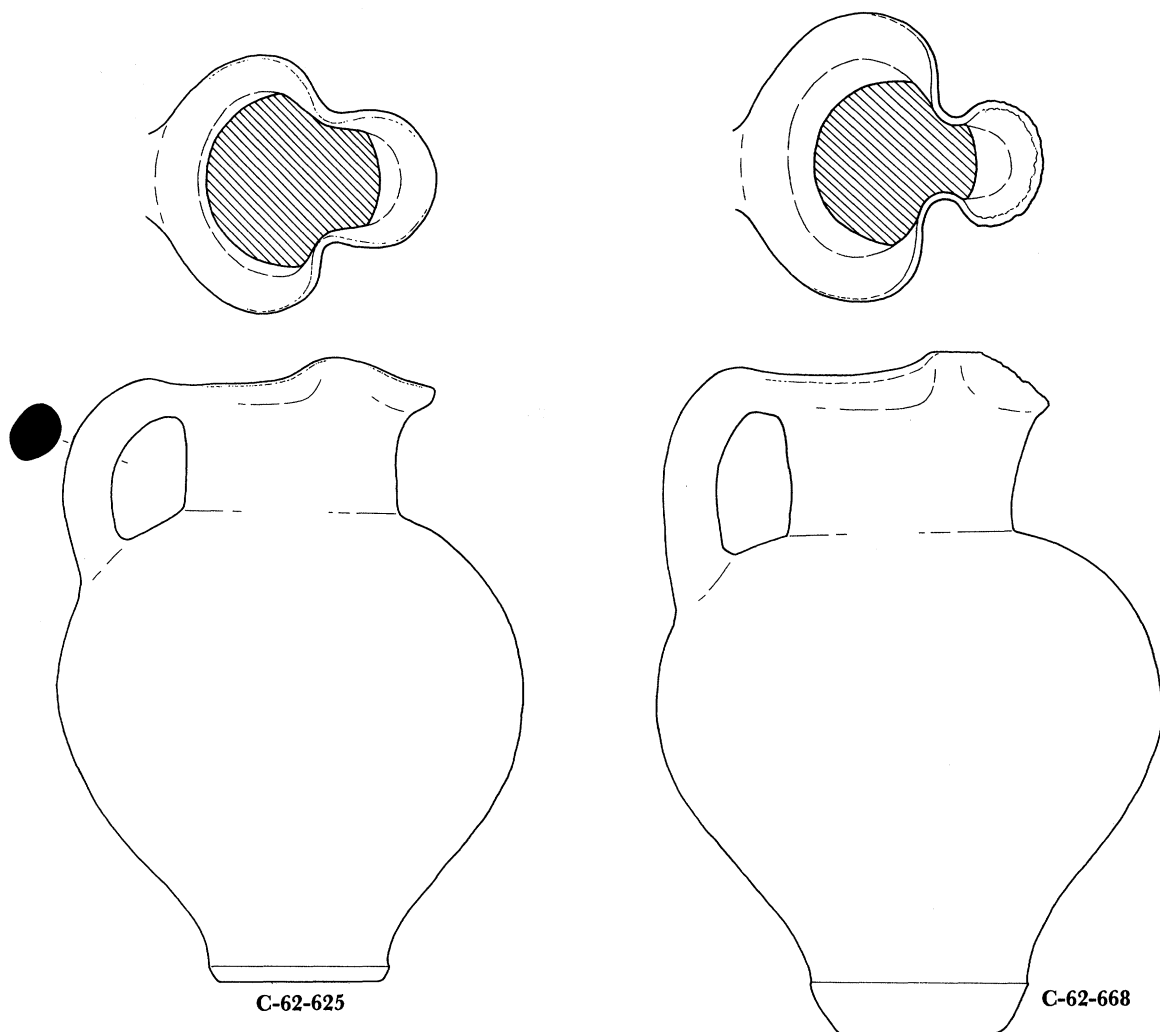


FIG. 30. Coarse-ware pitchers. Scale 1:4

preserves horizontal joint where separately made upper and lower portions of vessel were attached. The vessel was probably a pitcher, but the fragment is too small to allow a secure identification.

Base of handle bears ovoid stamp impression (L. 0.020, W. 0.017) with crude, eight-pointed star formed by 4 intersecting lines in relief.

89. Globular aryballos

Pl. 31

Lot 1982-161:5. P.H. 0.062, max. diam. of body 0.090. Three joining sherds preserving most of bottom and about one third of body; slight trace of lower handle attachment.

Globular aryballos with flattened bottom and almost spherical body; lower handle attachment on shoulder.

90. Krater

Fig. 31

C-1982-163. H. 0.266, diam. of base 0.103, max. diam. of body 0.278, diam. of rim 0.214. Full profile. Numerous joining sherds preserve roughly half of vessel. Restored in plaster.

Krater with flat base, ovoid body, flaring rim, and squared lip. Vertical strap handle (W. 0.034, Th. 0.007) rises in tight arc from shoulder to lip. Parallel: T 2185 from the North Cemetery.¹⁹⁷

¹⁹⁷ *Corinth* XIII, no. S-10, p. 39, pl. 11.

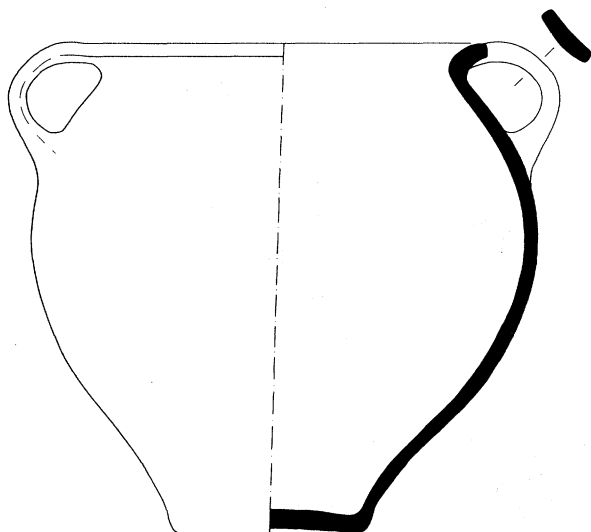


FIG. 31. Krater 90. Scale 1:4

91. Krater

Fig. 32

C-1982-165. P.H. 0.207, est. diam. of rim 0.220. Numerous joining sherds preserving roughly one third of vessel from lower body to lip; one complete handle. Restored in plaster.

Krater with broad, ovoid body curving inward at top to outward-thickened lip. Vertical strap handle (W. 0.032, Th. 0.013) rises in semicircular arc from upper body to just below lip. Exterior burnished in long parallel strokes. The closest datable parallels for the shape are C-72-160 from Well 1972-4 (MG II-LG) and T 2229 from Grave 40 in the North Cemetery (LG).¹⁹⁸

92-99. Rim fragments of kraters

Fig. 32

The following rim fragments have been selected from many in the well to demonstrate the full range of variation in the profile of kraters of the type represented by 91.

- 92. Lot 1982-161:6. P.H. 0.124, est. diam. of rim 0.180.
- 93. Lot 1982-161:9. P.H. 0.032, est. diam. of rim *ca.* 0.200.
- 94. Lot 1982-161:7. P.H. 0.310, diam. of rim not obtainable.
- 95. Lot 1982-161:28. P.H. 0.031, est. diam. of rim *ca.* 0.190.
- 96. Lot 1982-161:8. P.H. 0.028, diam. of rim not obtainable.

- 97. Lot 1982-161:29. P.H. 0.036, diam. of rim not obtainable.
- 98. Lot 1982-161:30. P.H. 0.032, est. diam. of rim 0.200.
- 99. Lot 1982-161:10. P.H. 0.046, est. diam. of rim *ca.* 0.190.

100. Pedestaled bowl

Fig. 33

C-1982-136. P.H. 0.203, diam. of pedestal near top 0.120, diam. of rim 0.380. Full profile except for foot. Numerous joining sherds preserving roughly three fourths of bowl and one third of pedestal. Restored in plaster.

Large, shallow bowl with convex sides supported by rather slender, cylindrical pedestal pierced by three elongated, oval perforations (the full dimensions of the perforations are not preserved, but originally they must have been over 0.070 m. high and 0.030 m. wide). Thin, horizontal lug handle projects 0.130 m. from exterior of bowl, 0.038 m. below the lip.

101. Pedestaled bowl, foot fragment

Fig. 34

C-1982-169. P.H. 0.103, est. diam. of foot *ca.* 0.180. Three joining sherds preserving small portion of foot and pedestal.

Cylindrical pedestal pierced by tall, oval perforations and supported by outward-thickened foot with slightly convex resting surface and rounded outer edge.

102. Pedestaled bowl, foot fragment

Fig. 34

Lot 1982-161:14. P.H. 0.040. Single fragment preserving small portion of foot and lower part of pedestal.

Cylindrical pedestal pierced by oval perforation and supported by outturned foot with flattened resting surface and angular outer edge.

103. Pedestaled bowl, foot fragment

Fig. 34

Lot 1982-161:15. P.H. 0.039. Single fragment preserving small portion of foot and lower part of pedestal.

Cylindrical pedestal pierced by oval perforations and supported by outturned foot with flattened resting surface and flattened, vertical outer edge.

¹⁹⁸ *Corinth XIII*, no. 40-2, p. 33, pl. 9.

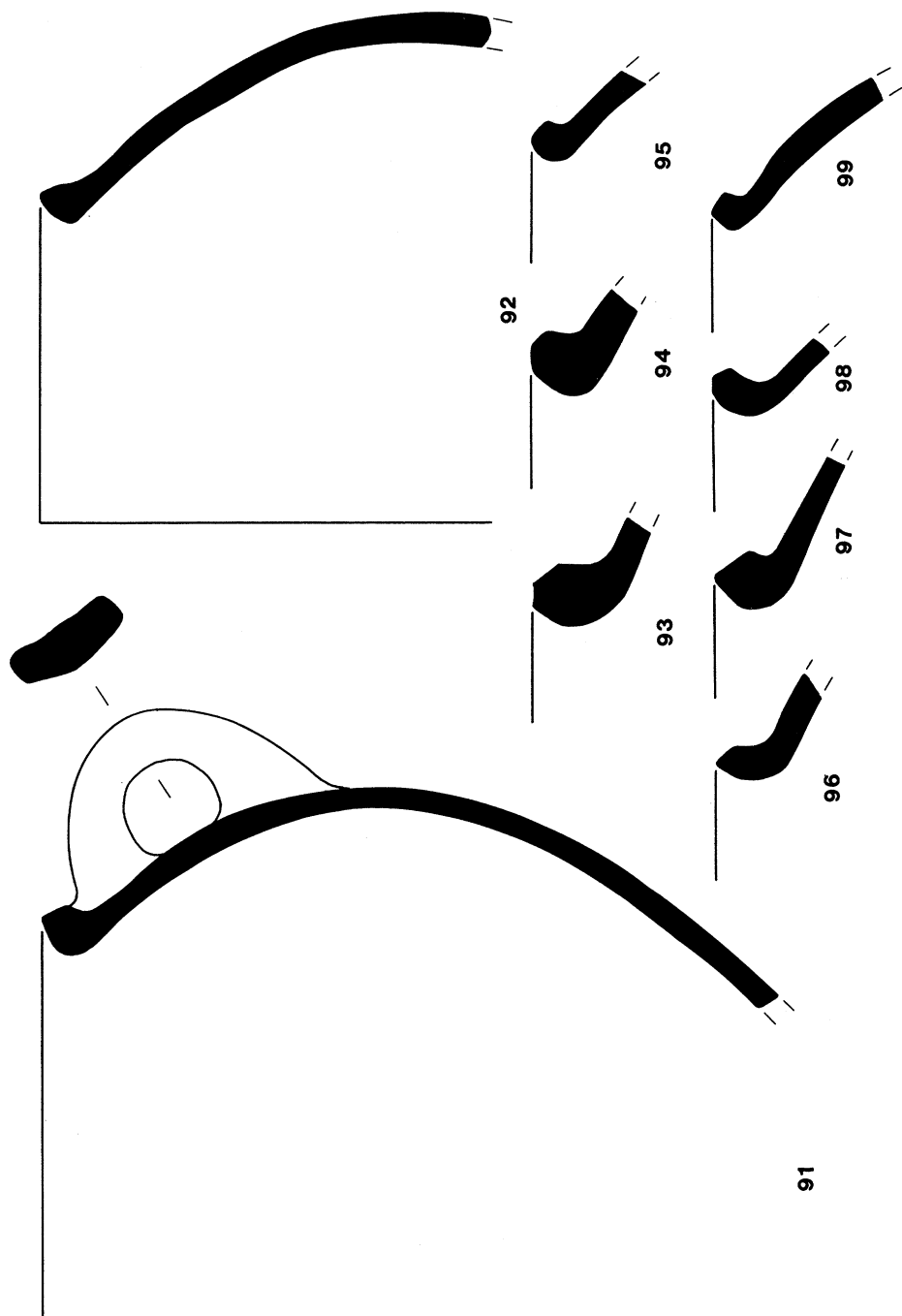


Fig. 32. Kraters 91-99. Scale 1:2

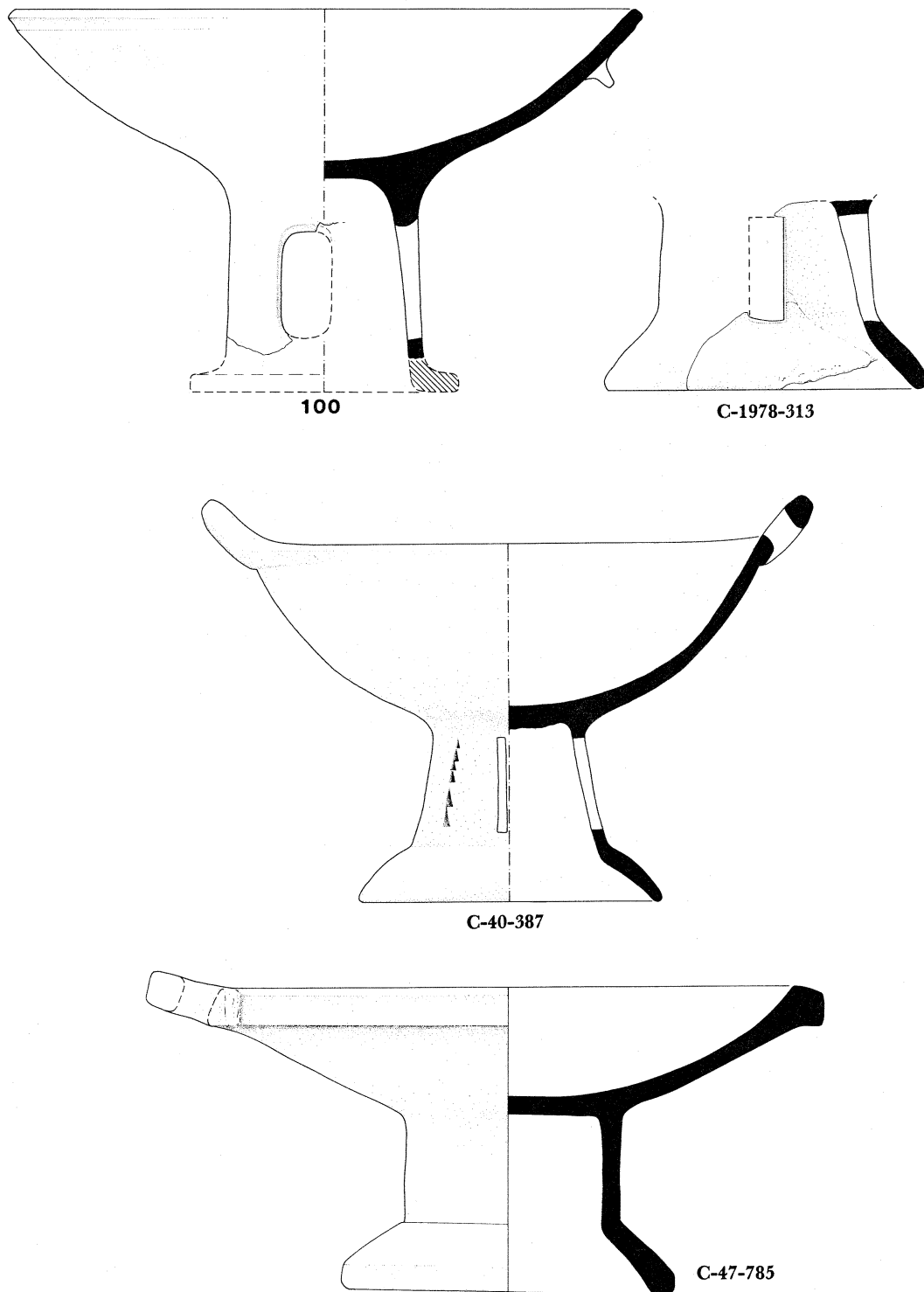


FIG. 33. Pedestaled bowls. Scale 1:4.

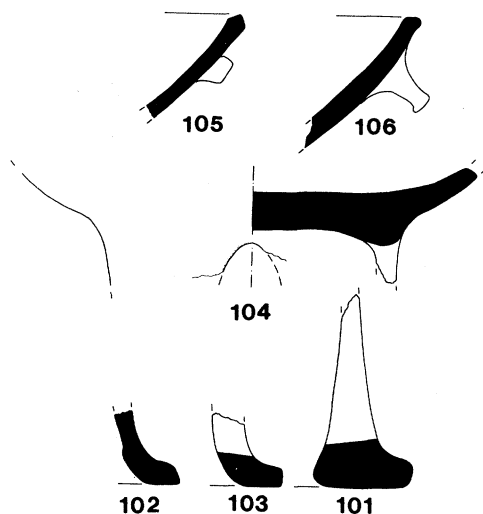


FIG. 34. Pedestaled bowls 101-106. Scale 1:4

104. Pedestaled bowl, floor fragment Fig. 34

Lot 1982-161:13. P.H. 0.073, diam. of top of pedestal 0.151. Two joining sherds preserving bottom of bowl and uppermost portion of pedestal.

Large bowl with flat floor and convex sides, supported by broad, cylindrical pedestal pierced by oval perforations (probably four originally).

105. Pedestaled bowl, rim fragment Fig. 34

Lot 1982-161:11. P.H. 0.056, est. diam. of lip 0.320. Three joining sherds preserving small portion of upper body and lip; about half of lug handle. Non-joining rim fragment in lot 1982-161.

Shallow, convex bowl rising to lip with flattened outer edge and flat, inward-sloping upper surface. Crescent-shaped lug handle projects 0.012 m. from exterior of bowl just below lip.

106. Pedestaled bowl, rim fragment Fig. 34

Lot 1982-161:12. P.H. *ca.* 0.070. Three joining sherds preserving small portion of upper body and lip; one nearly complete lug handle.

Bowl with convex upper body flaring at roughly 45° angle to lip with slightly projecting, rounded outer edge and flat, horizontal upper surface. Crescent-shaped lug handle projects 0.026 m. from exterior of bowl just below lip. Although somewhat deeper than the other pedestaled bowls in Well 1981-6, **106** is probably of the same basic type.

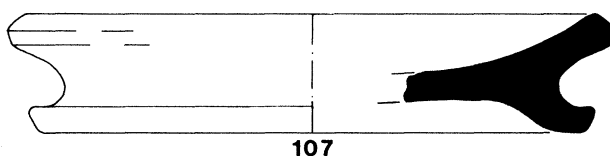


FIG. 35. Footed bowl 107. Scale 1:2

107. Small footed bowl Fig. 35

C-1982-175. H. 0.032, est. diam. of foot 0.170, est. diam. of rim 0.180. Single fragment preserving full profile except for center of floor.

Small, shallow bowl with flaring foot and unarticulated lip flattened on top. Burnishing marks on interior and exterior. No parallels.

108. Handled bowl Fig. 36

C-1982-170 a, b. a) P.H. 0.049, est. diam. of rim 0.170. Eight joining sherds preserving portion of upper body, about one fourth of lip, one complete handle. b) P.H. 0.071. Five joining sherds preserving portion of upper body and lip.

Deep bowl with convex body curving upward to plain, rounded lip. Canted, horizontal loop handle, roughly round in section, joins body just below lip and rises slightly above top of lip. No close parallels. There are two examples of handled bowls from an EPC deposit at Corinth, but they are considerably shallower and have horizontal handles attached directly to the lip.¹⁹⁹

109. Basket bowl Fig. 37

C-1982-179 a-c. a) P.H. 0.025. b) P.H. 0.028. Small, non-joining fragments of base and lower body. c) P.H. 0.031, est. diam. of rim 0.150. Single fragment of upper body and rim. Non-joining sherd in lot 1982-160.

Deep bowl with recessed underside, straight flaring body, and plain rounded lip. Exterior and undersurface bear impression of the fine, tightly woven basket in which the bowl was formed; interior smooth.

110. Basket bowl, rim fragments Pl. 31

C-1982-173 a, b. a) P.H. 0.044. Single fragment of upper body and rim. b, not illustrated) P.H. 0.036, est. diam. of rim *ca.* 0.180. Two joining sherds also of upper body and rim. Non-joining sherd in lot 1982-156.

¹⁹⁹ C-40-384 and C-40-385 from Well 1940-5; Weinberg, 1948, p. 214, nos. C26 and C27, pl. 77.

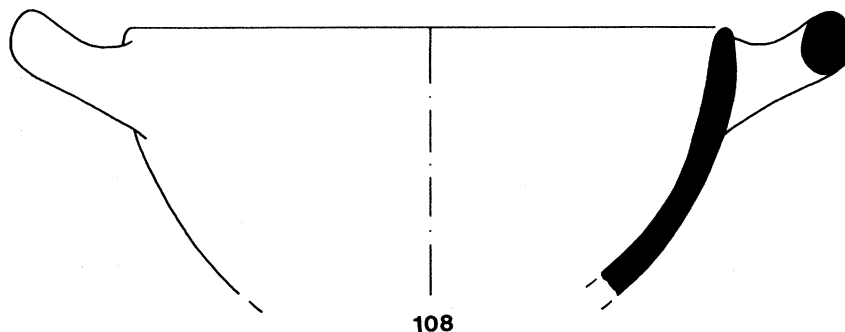


FIG. 36. Handled bowl 108. Scale 1:2

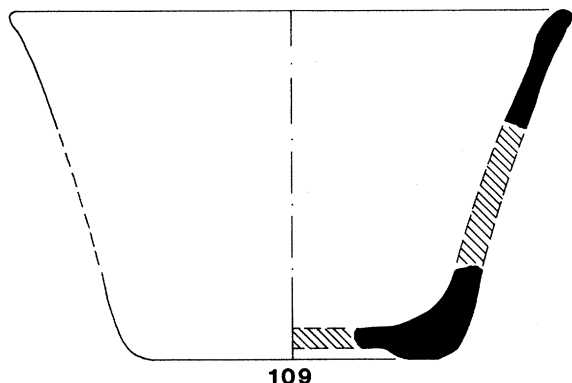


FIG. 37. Basket bowl 109. Scale 1:2

Deep bowl with slightly concave upper body flaring at about 65° angle to flattened lip with projecting outer edge. Exterior similar to 108; interior smooth.

111. Basket bowl, rim fragment

C-1982-174. Max. dim. 0.050. Single fragment preserving small portion of upper body and rim.

Bowl with slightly concave upper body rising to plain, rounded lip; the exact orientation of the fragment is uncertain. A pair of small holes (diam. 0.003) penetrate the body 0.016 m. below the lip. Exterior bears impression of woven basket made of finer fibers than that which was used for 109 and 110; interior smooth.

112. Lid

C-1982-140. H. 0.073, diam. 0.20, Th. of disk 0.010. Ten joining sherds preserving one third of lid and most of handle. Non-joining sherd in lot 1982-155.

Disk-shaped lid with beveled outer edge. U-shaped strap handle (rectangular in section) rises vertically from center of upper surface; spread of handle 0.079 m., width and thickness of strap 0.029 m. and 0.011 m., respectively.

The upper surface bears stamp impressions randomly placed around the handle; two nearly complete, three fragmentary. The stamp impressions, all obviously made with the same die, are crosshatched ovals (W. 0.025, L. 0.045); each has 5 thin relief lines parallel to the long axis of the oval and 10 lines perpendicular. This is the only lid found at Corinth which bears stamped decoration. A red serpentine seal, found with a local LG oinochoe and a Proto-corinthian kotyle in Tomb 679 at Ischia, bears a similar crosshatched pattern.²⁰⁰ I believe, however, that the die that made the impressions on this lid was made of clay, for the intersecting lines of the stamp impressions appear to overlap one another, suggesting that the design was created by impressing coarse threads in the soft, unfired surface of a clay die.²⁰¹

113. Lid

C-1982-141. P.H. 0.046, est. diam. 0.220, Th. of disk 0.013. Four joining sherds preserving less

²⁰⁰ G. Buchner and J. Boardman, "Seals from Ischia and the Lyre-player Group," *JdI* 81, 1966 (pp. 1-62), p. 21, no. 36, fig. 26.

²⁰¹ For the possible use of clay dies to stamp later Greek amphora handles, see V. Grace, "The Die Used for Amphora Stamps," *Hesperia* 4, 1935, pp. 421-429. For later clay dies at Corinth, see *Corinth* XII, nos. 2850-2852, p. 330, pl. 135.

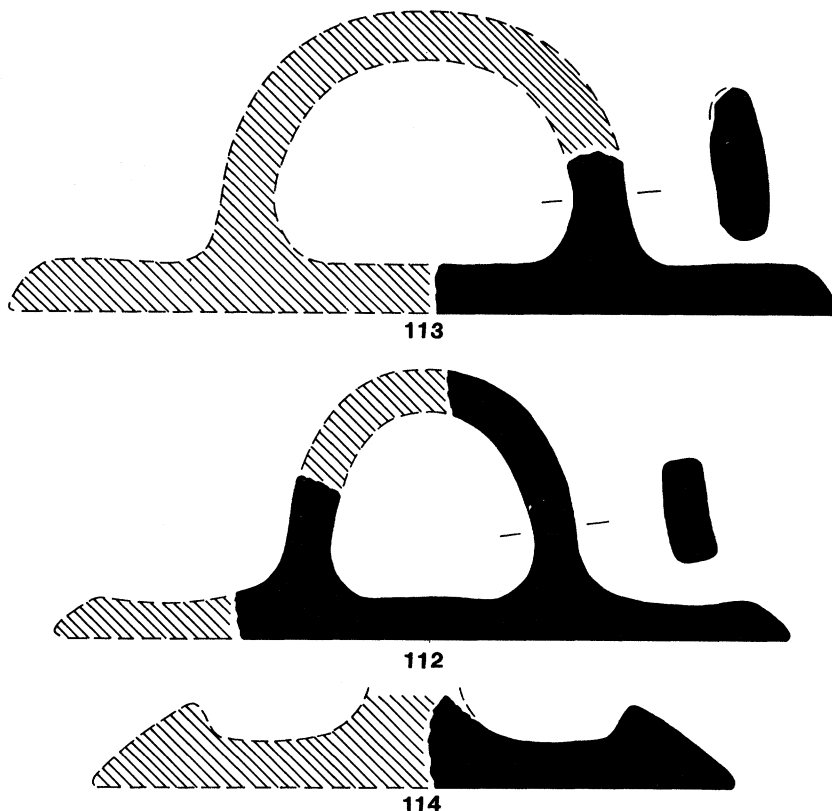


FIG. 38. Lids 112-114. Scale 1:2

than half of lid and small portion of handle. One non-joining sherd in lot 1982-154.

Similar to 112, but the beveled outer edge is more rounded at top, and the handle is a flattened oval in section. Width and thickness of handle 0.040 m. and 0.015 m., respectively.

The upper surface is smoothed but not decorated.

114. Lid Fig. 38

Lot 1982-161:22. P.H. 0.026, est. diam. 0.170. Single fragment preserving small portion of lid from outer edge to fragmentary root of central knob.

Disk-shaped lid with upward-thickened, beveled outer edge. Originally there was a knob at the center of the upper surface rather than a loop handle. The only other example at Corinth of a lid with a central knob is a miniature coarse-ware lid that covered a PG or EG coarse "pyxis".²⁰²

COOKING WARES

115. One-handed chytra Pl. 32

C-1982-139. H. 0.233, max. diam. of body 0.230, diam. of rim 0.143. Largely complete with numerous gaps. Mended from numerous sherds; restored in plaster.

Chytra with round bottomed, globular body, out-turned rim, and plain, rounded lip. Vertical strap handle (W. 0.038, Th. 0.006) rises in gentle curve from upper body to lip; thumb print at base of handle. Burnishing on the body and neck. A good parallel is provided by C-75-193 from Well 1975-3 (late MG II).²⁰³

116. One-handed chytra Pl. 32

C-1982-138. P.H. 0.186, max. diam. of body 0.194, diam. of rim 0.136. Complete profile, except for central portion of bottom. Roughly two

²⁰² W-16; *Corinth* VII, i, no. 52, p. 15, pl. 9.

²⁰³ Williams and Fisher, 1975, p. 104, no. 16, pl. 18.

thirds of body and nearly all of neck, rim, and handle preserved. Mended from numerous sherds; restored in plaster.

Same shape as **115**. Handle (W. 0.036, Th. 0.004) with thumbprint at base. As on **115**, burnishing on body and neck.

MISCELLANEOUS FINDS

117. Conical loomweight Pl. 32

MF-1982-60. H. 0.069, diam. of bottom 0.058. Corinthian coarse-ware fabric. Intact except for chips along bottom edge.

Loomweight of squat, conical form with slightly convex bottom and rounded top; single horizontal suspension hole near top. This is so far the earliest conical loomweight of the Geometric period at Corinth. The next earliest, MF-2430,²⁰⁴ MF-8698, and MF-9037,²⁰⁵ which belong to the late 8th- or early 7th-century, are somewhat slenderer and are flattened at the top.

118. Pyramidal loomweight (stamped) Pl. 32

MF-1982-61. P.H. 0.062, L. of bottom 0.050, W. of bottom 0.046. Corinthian coarse-ware fabric. Top broken away at midpoint of suspension hole.

Loomweight of tall, pyramidal form with flat, rectangular bottom and straight, sloping sides; angles between sides and between bottom and sides are rather sharp. Single, horizontal suspension hole pierced through top of narrow sides. Apart from the examples from Well 1981-6 the only other pyramidal loomweights at Corinth which are dated by context to the Geometric period are MF-9552, MF-9553, and MF-9554, all from Well 1950-3 (late MG II). One other example that possibly dates to the Geometric period is MF-3808.²⁰⁶

Oval stamp impression (L. 0.012, W. 0.009) set at angle on lower portion of one side; no discernible design. This is, to my knowledge, the first stamped

Geometric loomweight found thus far anywhere in Greece.

119. Pyramidal loomweight Pl. 32

MF-1982-63. H. 0.093, W. of bottom 0.056. Corinthian coarse-ware fabric. Half of bottom missing; chips along the edges.

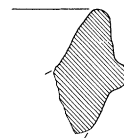
Loomweight of tall, pyramidal form with flat, square bottom and top; straight sloping sides. Angles between sides and between bottom and sides only slightly rounded. As on **118**, there is only a single horizontal suspension hole.

120. Spindle whorl Pl. 32

MF-1982-62. H. 0.019, diam. 0.032, diam. of hole 0.006. Fine, light-tan clay with small tan inclusions. Intact except for one small chip; slightly worn around hole; surface polished (apparently from use) on undecorated side.

Spindle whorl of squat, biconical form with slightly off-center hole. Parallel for shape: MF-3186.²⁰⁷

One side only is decorated with incised lines radiating irregularly from hole to outer edge. Although incised decoration appears on PG and Geometric terracotta beads of similar shape in Attica and elsewhere,²⁰⁸ there is still a possibility that this whorl actually belongs with the prehistoric material from the well.²⁰⁹



121

FIG. 39. Stone mortar **121**. Scale 1:4

121. Stone mortar(?) Fig. 39, Pl. 32

MF-1982-71. Max. dim. 0.106. Gray, abrasive stone of the type used for whetstones. Single fragment of upper body and lip (?).

²⁰⁴ *Corinth* XII, no. 1067, p. 163, pl. 74.

²⁰⁵ From Well 1940-5; Weinberg 1948, p. 214, nos. C29, C30, pl. 77.

²⁰⁶ *Corinth* XII, no. 1192, p. 170, pl. 76.

²⁰⁷ *Corinth* XII, no. 1213, p. 175, pl. 77. There are as yet no comparanda from datable Geometric contexts at Corinth.

²⁰⁸ See for example the beads from the Areopagus; E. L. Smithson, "A Geometric Cemetery on the Areopagus: 1897, 1932, 1947," *Hesperia* 43, 1974 (pp. 325-390), pl. 73.

²⁰⁹ See C. W. Blegen, "Neolithic Remains at Nemea," *Hesperia* 44, 1975 (pp. 251-279), pl. 69; C. W. Blegen *et al.*, *Troy, II, the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Settlements*, Princeton 1951, pls. 57, 152.

The orientation and identification of this fragment are uncertain. If it is properly oriented as shown in Figure 39, it may belong to a mortar with thick body tapering to rounded lip. From 0.026 to 0.042 m. below the "lip" on the exterior there is a crude half-round molding which converges with a projecting vertical element (lug handle?) partially preserved at the right end of the fragment. No known parallel.

122. Bronze pin Pl. 32

MF-1982-58. P.L. 0.163, diam. of knob 0.012, diam. of disk 0.011. Six joining fragments preserving all but point; shaft bent; badly corroded.

Typical Geometric pin with flat disk at top (0.007 m. below the upper end) and round knob slightly lower on shaft (0.031 m. below the upper end). Details of upper end and shape of shaft (whether round or square in section) are obscured by corrosion. Two similar pins (T 1629, T 1630) have been found at Corinth in the North Cemetery, Grave 16 (MG II);²¹⁰ one other similar pin from Corinth (MF-1129) is without context.²¹¹ Examples have also been found at Perachora, Mycenae, the Argive Heraion, Tiryns, Tegea, Athens, and Aigina.²¹²

CHRISTOPHER A. PFAFF

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

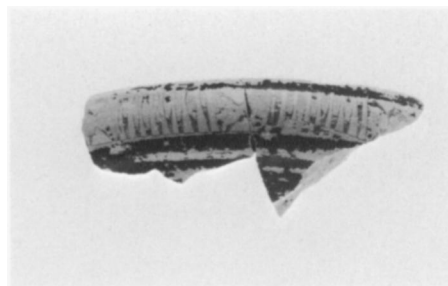
²¹⁰ *Corinth* XIII, nos. 16-7, 16-8, p. 23, pl. 6. This grave indicates that pins of this type are contemporary with pins of the larger variety which have three knobs below the disk; *ibid.*, nos. 16-5, 16-6, p. 22, pl. 6.

²¹¹ *Corinth* XII, no. 2262, p. 281, pl. 117.

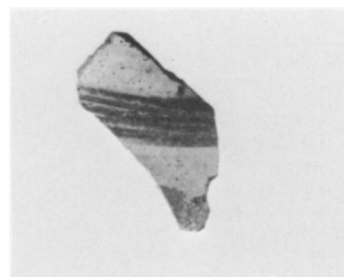
²¹² Perachora: Payne, Perachora (footnote 74 above), pp. 70-71, nos. 3, 4, 6-8, pl. 17. Mycenae: V. R. d'A. Desborough, "Mycenae 1939-1955, Part III, Two Tombs," *BSA* 51, 1956 (pp. 128-130), p. 128, pl. 35:a, b. Argive Heraion: Waldstein (footnote 101 above), pp. 235-238, nos. 725-788, pl. 84. Tiryns: N. M. Verdelis, "Neue geometrische Gräber in Tiryns," *AM* 78, 1963 (pp. 1-62), pls. 12, 13. Tegea: Dugas (footnote 102 above), p. 378, no. 124, fig. 40, p. 379, no. 130, fig. 41. Athens: G. Daux, "Chronique des fouilles," *BCH* 92, 1968, p. 751, fig. 6. Aigina: A. Furtwängler *et al.*, *Aegina, das Heiligtum der Aphaia*, Munich 1906, pl. 114:28, 30.



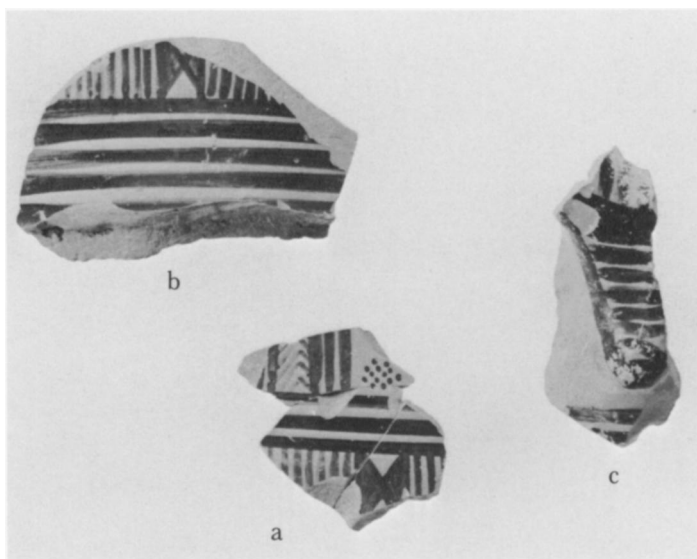
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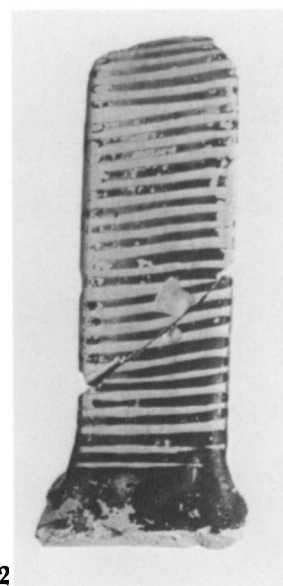
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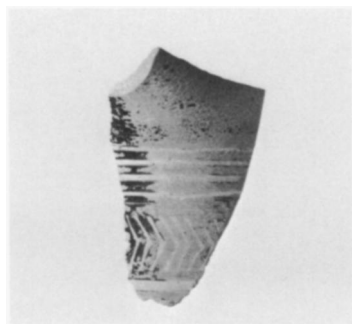
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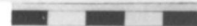
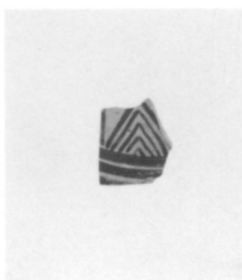


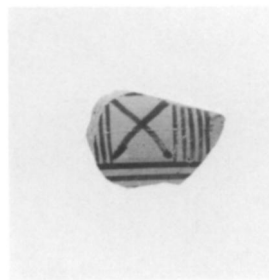
PLATE 28



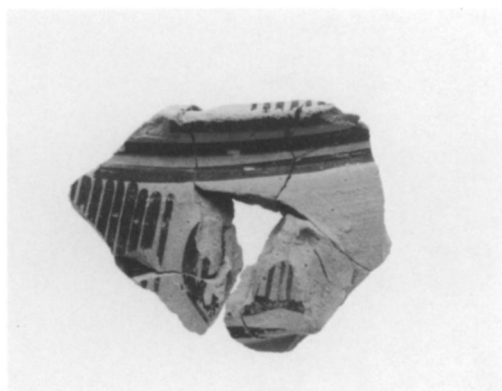
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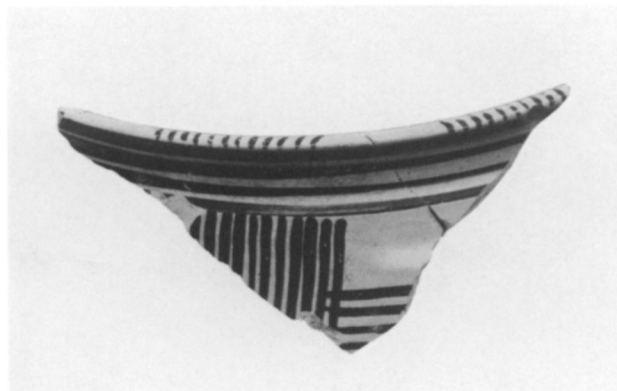
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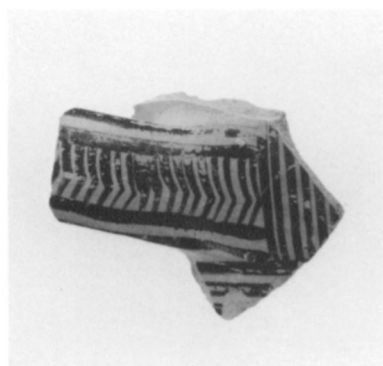
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19



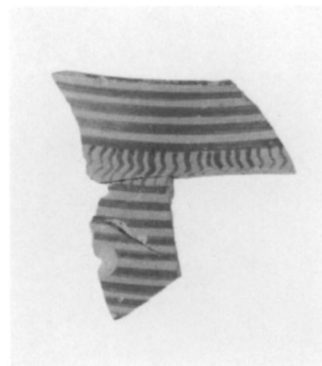
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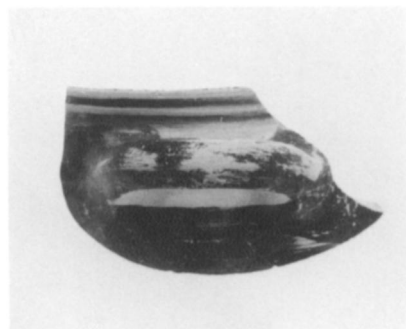
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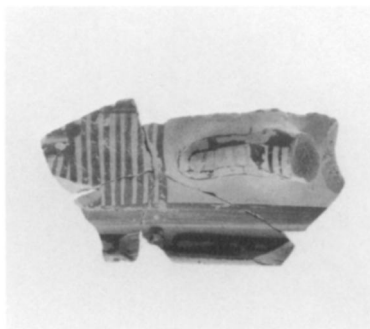
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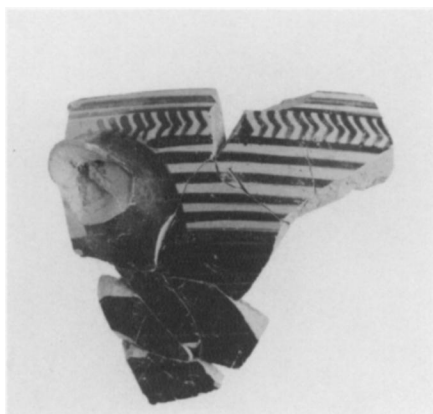


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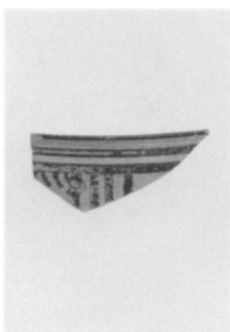




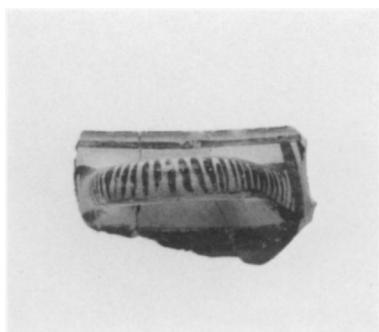
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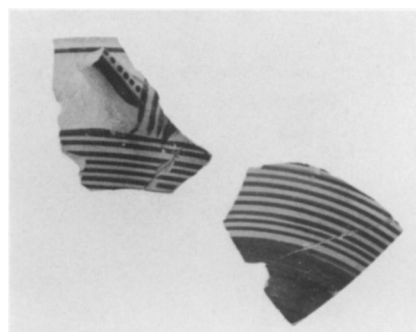
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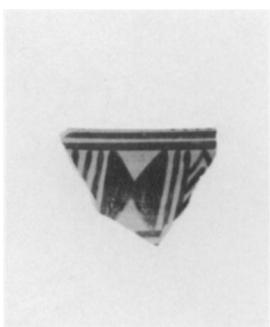
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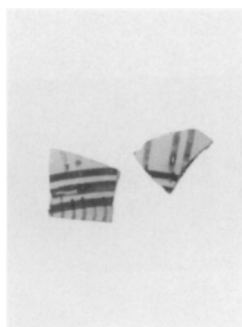
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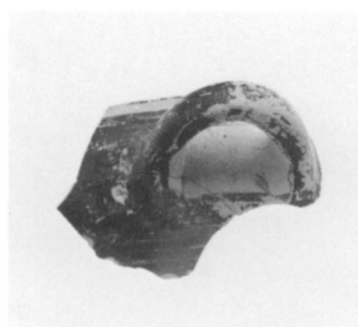
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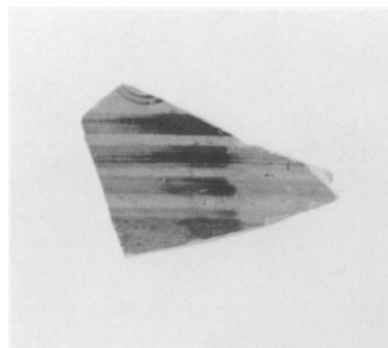
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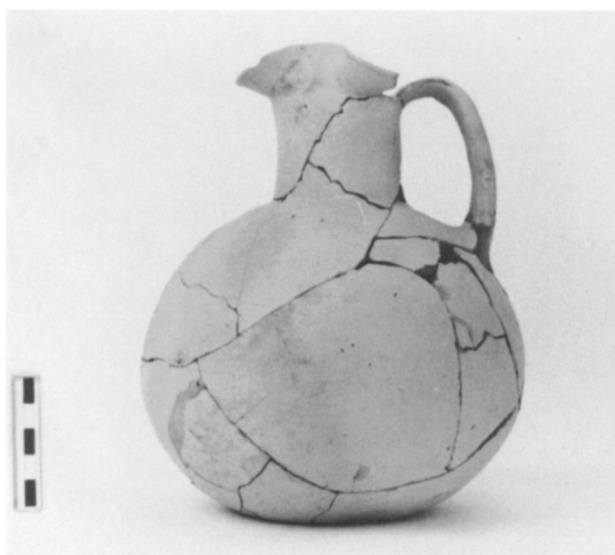


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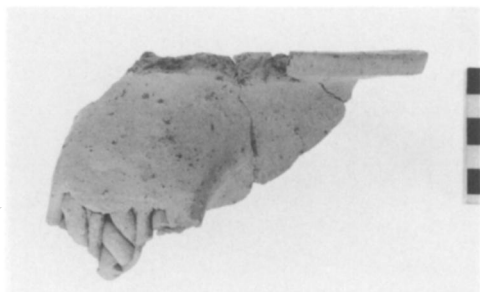
PLATE 30



63



64



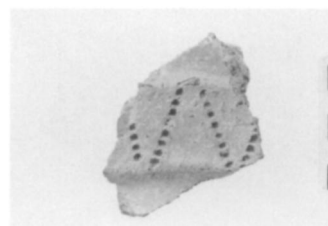
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82



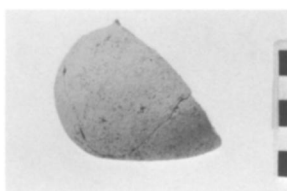
83



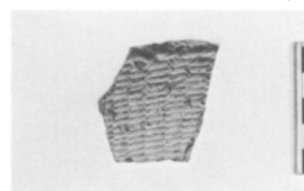
detail of 76



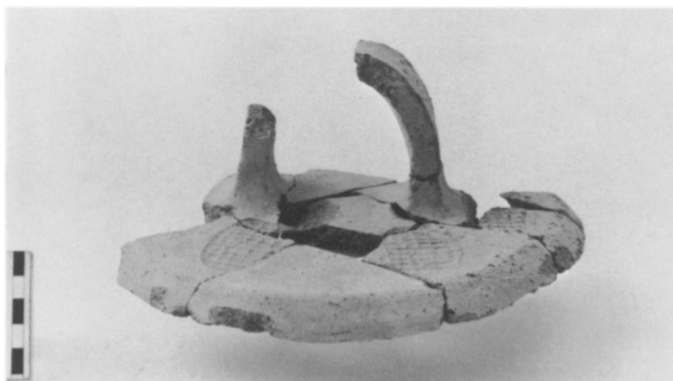
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110



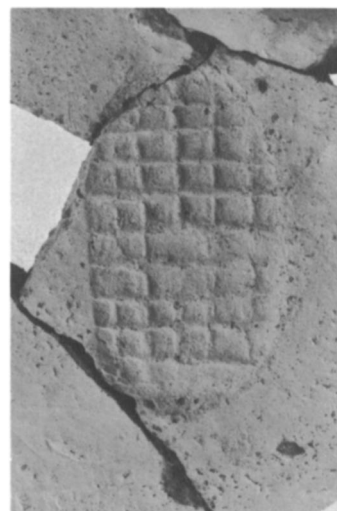
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88



112



C-75-207



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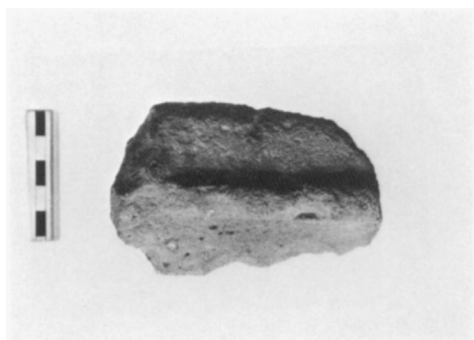
PLATE 32



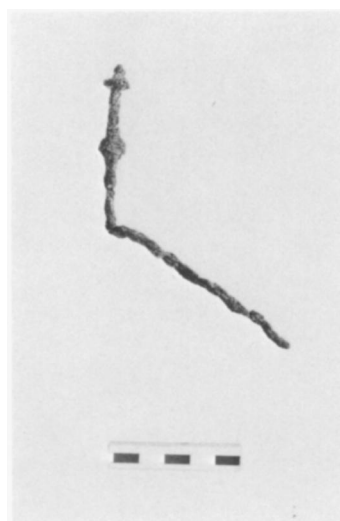
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116



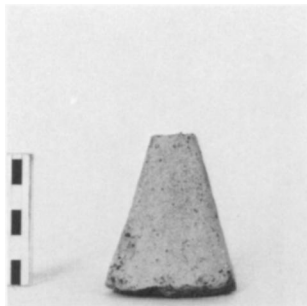
121



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